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Ontario industrial review

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DEPARTMENTAL REPORT



ONTARIO

1949 - REVIEW



TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
145 YONGE STREET
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO





Trade and Industry Branch,
Department of Planning and Development,
145 Yonge Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario,
March 13, 1950.

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM GRIESINGER,
Minister of Planning and Development,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SIR:

Herewith a Review of the activities of this Branch for the period January 1,
1949 to January 1, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. LYLE,
Director.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH of the Department of Planning and Development for the Province of Ontario was established in 1945 to promote the economic growth of the Province through the development of its trade and industry.

The activities of the Branch are co-ordinated with those of the Trade and Industry Department at "Ontario House" in London, England, and four distinct Divisions are maintained, namely:

Trade Division,
Industrial Division,
Municipal Division,
Technical Information Division.

The Trade and Industry Branch also sponsors the Department of Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation.

THE TRADE DIVISION has assisted manufacturers and traders of numerous countries, including Canada, in establishing reliable business connections in Ontario for the distribution of goods. Guidance has also been given to the Province's industry in establishing domestic and export markets and in acquiring raw materials, imported goods, etc.

THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION has assisted businessmen who wished to establish factories in Ontario or to expand already existing plants. Introductions have also been provided to Provincial industries capable of producing goods under a manufacturing agreement. The Division has provided industrial information relating to factory sites or space, labour and rates, power supply, transportation facilities and the many other requisites of industry.

THE MUNICIPAL DIVISION has maintained a close liaison with industry and the Ontario municipalities to compile current municipal industrial statistics for the guidance of new or expanding industry. The Division has prepared, and has on record, industrial statistics on some three hundred and thirty (330) Ontario communities and has actively engaged in co-operating with the municipalities in organizing, developing and presenting their industrial assets to industry.

THE TECHNICAL INFORMATION DIVISION has co-operated with Provincial and Dominion statisticians, overseas information offices, etc., to prepare and provide commercial statistics on Ontario to industry through the Trade, Industrial and Municipal Divisions of the Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES, Ontario Research Foundation

This Department was established in 1948 on the recommendation of the Ontario Research Commission, and with the financial support of the Ontario Government through the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development. The Department of Industrial Research Services has secured and presented scientific and technical information, based on laboratory research, to numerous industries in the Province. The service has been directed in particular to the large number of small firms possessing no laboratory facilities or scientifically trained personnel. During the year under review, the Department has dealt with some nineteen hundred (1900) separate companies on some twenty-eight hundred (2800) occasions.

NEW PLANT DEVELOPMENT AND EXISTING PLANT EXPANSIONS, 1949

During 1949 the Branch has assisted in the establishment of forty-seven (47) new branch manufacturing plants in the Province which are listed in the following pages.

Capital invested in plant and equipment	\$33,149,000.00
Number of employees	5,229
Annual payroll	\$10,500,000.00

The main classification of these new firms, showing the type of business, is as follows:

- Aeroplane landing gear and hydraulic equipment
- Asbestos mining and fabricating
- Assorted food products
- Bearings for automotive trade
- Cigarette lighters
- Compressed oxygen, nitrous oxide and acetylene
- Diamond dresser tools
- Diesel locomotives
- Dyeing and finishing woollen cloth
- Essential oils and flavouring
- Food mixers and food processing machinery
- Lock nuts for automotive trade
- Machine tools
- Motor transport — diesel engine
- Paper goods and stationery
- Radio and television equipment
- Reproduction of period furniture
- Steel partitions and shelving
- Tea, coffee and caterers supplies
- Welded pipe flange for oil refineries and chemical plants
- Window glass
- Woollen tops for spinners.

While the foregoing covers mostly subsidiary branch plants and their operation, there have been a number of additional industries originating from the formation of new Canadian companies locally financed and developed.

In general, the Trade and Industry Branch has observed the continuation of the policy of industry to seriously study location in the smaller municipalities. On the basis of location of the Province's new industries, twelve (12) have located in Toronto and the remainder, thirty-five (35) in the following municipalities:

Ajax	Chatham	Kitchener	Niagara Falls	Stratford
Belleville	Cornwall	Lindsay	North York	St. Thomas
Brantford	Etobicoke	London	Oshawa	Tweed
Brockville	Guelph	Long Branch	Scarboro	Woodstock
Burlington	Hamilton	Malton	Smiths Falls	Windsor

The impact on the Province of these new businesses on the basis of three dependents for each employee, represents a new city of some 21,000, about the size of Niagara Falls. A working force of 5,300 people provides employment for 14 dentists, 16 lawyers, 22 physicians and surgeons, 141 school teachers and 103 graduate nurses and in addition large numbers in other trades. This new community would support 1 general hospital and a considerable number of retail outlets.

In addition to the establishment of new industries, many of those already operating in Ontario have expanded during the past year. These expansions are listed in the following pages.

Capital invested in plant and equipment	\$19,628,000.00
Number of employees	3,374
Annual payroll	\$6,750,000.00

Since its inception in 1945 the Trade and Industry Branch has co-operated in the establishment of some one hundred and sixteen (116) new manufacturing industrial firms, in Ontario and has been active in numerous manufacturing arrangements and other industrial developments including expansions.

NEW PLANT DEVELOPMENT

The Trade and Industry Branch during 1949 has co-operated in the establishment in Ontario of forty-seven (47) new manufacturing industries. Particulars are provided in the following list.

Name	Location	Particulars
Alchem Limited (Product: Water softening chemicals)	Burlington	To Employ: 80. Investment: \$500,000. Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Origin: Subsidiary of Cdn. Ind. Ltd.
The Allen & Hanbury's Company Ltd. (Product: Proprietary medicines and pharmaceutical preparations)	Toronto	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$85,000. Area: 17,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Avon Jewellery Limited (Product: Men's jewellery)	Belleville	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$85,000. Area: 18,000 sq. ft. Origin: Subsidiary of Amer. Optical.
Bradford Dyeing & Finishing (Product: Dyeing and finishing)	Toronto	To Employ: 200. Investment: \$500,000. Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
British Oxygen (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Compressed oxygen, dissolved acetylene)	Etobicoke	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$1,500,000. Area: 40,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
British Syphon Co. Ltd. (Product: Bottling machinery, washing equipment, flavouring extracts)	Toronto	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Canadian Electric Resistors Ltd. (Product: Electric resistors and transformers)	Toronto	To Employ: 5. Investment \$50,000. Area: 2,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. (Product: Asbestos mine)	Matheson	To Employ: 125. Investment: \$500,000. Area: Mine. Origin: Canada.
Canada Metal Co. (Product: Smelting lead, copper, zinc)	Toronto	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Canadian S. K. F. Co. Ltd. (Product: Bearings)	Scarboro	To Employ: 200. Investment: \$1,000,000. Area: 80,000 sq. ft. Origin: Sweden.
* Capital Television Ltd. (Product: Television accessories)	Toronto	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$50,000. Area: Origin: Canada.

Name	Location	Particulars
Clevite Limited (Product: Engine bearings)	St. Thomas	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$400,000. Area: 85,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Dominion Viscose Products Ltd. (Product: Chemicals)	Ajax	To Employ: 300. Investment: \$400,000. Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Dowty Equipment Ltd. (Product: Aircraft equipment)	Ajax	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 21,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
* Drew, E. F. & Co. Ltd. (Product: Oils and chemicals)	Ajax	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin:
* Electric Steam Radiator Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Steam radiators)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
* Elgin American of Canada Ltd. (Product: Jewellery accessories)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
A. B. Farquhar (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Farm machinery)	Guelph	To Employ: 4. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Fitzjohn Coach Co. (Product: Buses)	Brantford	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$300,000. Area: 70,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Piraco Ltd. (Product: Pressed steel radiators)	Ajax	To Employ: 10. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Origin: Sweden.
General Motors Diesel Limited (Product: Diesel locomotives)	London	To Employ: 1000. Investment: \$5,000,000. Area: 1,000,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Hanson Haulage Limited (Product: Motor transport)	Hamilton	To Employ: 40. Investment: \$750,000. Area: 150,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Ideal Steel Products Inc. (Product: Metal furniture)	Ajax	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$30,000. Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.

Name	Location	Particulars
G. A. Ireland Company (Product: Paper bags)	North York . . .	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$500,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
G. T. Lanning Ltd. (Product: Leather goods)	Belleville	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$200,000. Area: 45,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Lily Cups Limited (Product: Drinking cups)	Toronto	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$200,000. Area: 40,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
° Marx, Louis & Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Toys)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
* The McBee Company Limited (Product: Business forms)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
McCorquodale & Blades (Product: Printing)	Toronto	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$300,000. Area: 60,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
* Minute Mop Factory (Canada) Limited (Product: Mops)	Scarboro	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
* Northern Electric Company Ltd. (Product: Radio and electric equipment)	Belleville	To Employ: 1000. Investment: \$2,000,000. Area: Origin: Canada.
* Panther Oil & Grease Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Lubricants)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin:
° Patterson Foundry & Machine Co. (Product:)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
° Peerless & Ericsson (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Machinery)	Toronto	To Employ: 60. Investment: \$250,000. Area: Origin: United Kingdom.
Pilkington Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Product: Sheet glass)	Toronto	To Employ: 300. Investment: \$3,000,000. Area: 700,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.

Name	Location	Particulars
* Quality Records Limited (Product: Phonograph records)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
* Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Ltd. (Product:)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
Rowe Bros. & Co. (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Steel partitions)	Ajax	To Employ: 20. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
* Schick (Canada) Limited (Product: Electric shavers)	Toronto	To Employ: Investment: Area: Origin: United States.
W. H. Smith & Sons (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Stationery)	Toronto	To Employ: 50. Investment: \$374,000. Area: 80,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Taylor Forge & Pipe Works of Canada (Product: Pipe fittings, etc.)	Hamilton	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$350,000. Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Tinnerman Inc. (Product: Speed nuts)	Hamilton	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$300,000. Area: 70,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Transvision Television Canada Limited (Product: Radio, television equipment)	Hamilton	To Employ: 80. Investment: \$300,000. Area: 60,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Tube Turns Incorporated (Product: Flanges for oil industry)	Chatham	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$125,000. Area: 30,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Vette Select Foods Limited (Product: Food products)	Scarboro	To Employ: 50. Investment: \$60,000. Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
R. D. Werner Company (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Aluminum sash)	Oshawa	To Employ: 80. Investment: \$500,000. Area: 45,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Zippo Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Cigarette lighters)	Niagara Falls	To Employ: 10. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.

* Information not complete at date of printing.

EXISTING PLANT EXPANSIONS

The Trade and Industry Branch has continued to maintain an active interest in the development and expansion of existing Provincial industry. Numerous Ontario manufacturers have been assisted in the extension of their businesses. The following is a summary of industrial expansions which have occurred in Ontario in 1949.

Name	Location	Particulars
Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. of Canada Limited	Guelph	Area: 60,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$200,000.
Advance Steel Products Limited	Chatham	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$27,000.
Air Coils Mfg. Company Limited	Oakville	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
Appleford Paper Products Limited	Hamilton	Area: 250,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$1,000,000.
The Aristocrat Mfg. Co. Limited	Toronto	Area: 45,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$250,000.
Atlas Steels Limited	Welland	Area: Investment:
The N. M. Barlett Spray Works	Beamsville	Area: 11,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Brantford Coach & Body Limited	Ottawa	Area: 6,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$33,000.
Brigdens Limited	Toronto	Area: 22,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$125,000.
Brill Shirt & Neckwear Ltd.	Hamilton	Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$70,000.
Brinton-Peterborough Co. Limited	Lindsay	Area: 50,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$250,000.
Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd.	Iroquois	Area: 40,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$250,000.
The Canada Metal Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$48,000.
Canadian Admiral Corp. Limited	Malton	Area: 30,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$200,000.
Canadian Automotive Trim Limited	Windsor	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$35,000.
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Barrie	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Canadian Line Materials Limited	Toronto	Area: 16,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$60,000.
Canadian Metal Window & Steel Products Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 26,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$120,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
Canadian Motor Lamp Company Ltd.	Windsor	Area: 22,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Canadian Public Booth Co. Limited	Arnprior	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Canadian Sirocco Co. Ltd.	Windsor	Area: 7,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
Chrysler Corp. of Canada Limited	Windsor	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$52,000.
Cobalt Chemical & Refinery Company Limited	Toronto	Area: 118 acres. Investment: \$1,500,000.
Coca-Cola Limited	Toronto	Area: 75,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$400,000.
The Corrugated Paper Box Company Limited	Toronto	Area: 14,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$75,000.
Crouse-Hinds Company of Canada Limited	Toronto	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$150,000.
Ditto of Canada Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	Kitchener	Area: 3,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$10,000.
* Dominion Magnesium Ltd.	Toronto	Area: Investment:
Dominion Sash Limited	Streetsville	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
Donaldson Company (Canada) Limited	Chatham	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
* Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	Toronto	Area: Investment:
Dulev Plastics Limited	Toronto	Area: 50,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$300,000.
The Easy Washing Machine Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 53,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$200,000.
Electric Chain Co. of Canada Limited	Toronto	Area: 18,800 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Empire Brass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$75,000.
Eric Beverages Ltd.	Chatham	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
Ferro Enamels (Canada) Ltd.	Oakville	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
Fiberglas Canada Ltd.	Sarnia	Area: 500,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$2,000,000.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton	Area: 127,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$650,000.
Gair Company Canada Ltd.	London	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Gawne Machine Shop	Chatham	Area: 2,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
The Glass Art Cut China Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$75,000.
Gelling Industries Ltd.	Welland	Area: 7,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
General Steel Wares Ltd.	London	Area: 125,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$500,000.
The Georgian Hosiery Mills Limited	Owen Sound	Area: 2,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$8,000.
W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$260,000.
Glen Purvis Enterprises Limited	London	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$35,000.
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	Kitchener	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$150,000.
Great Lakes Sporting Goods Limited	Windsor	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
* The Great West Felt Co. Limited	Elmira	Area: Investment:
Guelph Electric Hosiery Co. Limited	Guelph	Area: 2,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$10,000.
Guelph Wood Specialty Co.	Guelph	Area: 800 sq. ft. Investment: \$2,000.
Hart Mfg. (Canada) Ltd.	Aurora	Area: 21,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$75,000.
* Howard Furnace & Foundries Limited	Toronto	Area: Investment:
Fred W. Howlett & Sons Limited	Petrolia	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Industrial Electrical Products Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$40,000.
Industrial Electro Plating Company	Toronto	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$40,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
International Business Machines Limited	North York	Area: 110,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$500,000.
The International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd. . . .	Hamilton	Area: 64,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$250,000.
American Decal Cromania Co. of Canada Ltd. . . .	Windsor	Area: 7,000 sq. ft. Investment:
Irvin Air Chute Ltd.	Fort Erie	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$52,000.
The Kendall Company (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$500,000.
Kitchener Packers Ltd.	Kitchener	Area: 3,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$17,000.
John Labatt Limited	London	Area: 300,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$1,300,000.
Livingston Wood Products Limited	Tillsonburg	Area: 40,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Mack Moulding Ltd.	Waterloo	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
L. J. McGuiness & Co. Ltd.	Mimico	Area: 30,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$125,000.
Medcalf Shoe Co. Ltd.	West Lorne	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
* Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Ltd.	Leaside	Area: Investment:
Mitchell Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
National Fibre Co. of Canada Limited	Toronto	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
National Hardware Specialties Limited	Wallaceburg	Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$600,000.
* National Picture Frame & Art Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: Investment:
* Nelson Stud Welding Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto	Area: Investment:
Nickleson Tool & Die Company Limited	Windsor	Area: 3,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
* Noel Lighting Limited	Toronto	Area: Investment:
The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Limited	Holland Landing .	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
O'Keefe's Ale Brewery Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 400,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$1,800,000.
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Gananoque	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
Orange Crush Limited	Toronto	Area: 35,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$200,000.
Outboard Marine & Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd.	Peterborough	Area: 60,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$500,000.
Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada Limited	Ottawa	Area: 30,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$130,000.
* Phono Motors Limited	Toronto	Area: Investment:
Port Arthur Beverages Co. Ltd.	Port Arthur	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Precision Dies & Castings Limited	Toronto	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
Preston-Noelting Ltd.	Stratford	Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$300,000.
Rae's Wagon & Body Works	Guelph	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$19,000.
Ramsay Accessories Mfg. Corp. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
Rollit Products Ltd.	Brockville	Area: 3,200 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
Ronson Art Metal Works (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 14,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$85,000.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Preston	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
* Rudd Mfg. Co.	Mimico	Area: Investment:
Smiles 'n Chuckles Ltd.	Kitchener	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$60,000.
Smith, Kirkaldy & Dennison Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Amherstburg	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
Standard Tube Co. Ltd.	Woodstock	Area: 17,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$75,000.
Steel Master Tool Co.	Windsor	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$10,000.
Steel Kitchen Equipment Co. Ltd.	Lakeshore Rd. . . .	Area: 45,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$200,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
Jos. Stokes Rubber Co. Ltd.	Welland	Area: Investment:
* Stokely-Van Camp of Canada Limited	Wheatley	Area: Investment:
" Stone Straw Corp. of Can. Ltd.	Ingersoll	Area: Investment:
William Stone Sons Ltd.	Ingersoll	Area: 16,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$175,000.
St. Thomas Metal Signs Ltd.	St. Thomas	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$35,000.
Supersilk Hosiery Mills Ltd.	London	Area: 3,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
* Tarbox Bros. Limited	Toronto	Area: Investment:
Taylor, Forbes Ltd.	Guelph	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$40,000.
Thor Canadian Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 400,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$2,000,000.
E. C. Threlfall	Chatham	Area: 1,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$5,500
Trane Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 7,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$150,000.
Universal Cooler Co. Ltd.	Brantford	Area: 66,582 sq. ft. Investment: \$322,924.
The Weatherhead Co. of Canada Limited	St. Thomas	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Welded Products Company	Hamilton	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,000.
Western Clock Co. Ltd.	Peterborough	Area: 16,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$70,000.
Weston Bakeries Ltd.	Kingston	Area: 21,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Willoughby Tool & Die Works	Fort Erie	Area: 3,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000
Charles Wilson Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Wrought Iron Range Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$85,000.

* Information not complete at date of printing.

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Trade and Industry Branch has continued to issue its Information Bulletins, monthly, to a mailing list which exceeds six thousand (6000). The value of these Bulletins has become firmly established and as a direct result of their issue some three hundred and thirty (330) agency agreements for Ontario companies have been consummated in the past year.

Two publications for domestic and foreign distribution have been published and distributed during the year, namely:

“Guide to Industrial Planning for the Smaller Communities of Ontario”

“The Province of Ontario Cordially Invites . . .”

Further a modest but effective advertising campaign in the foreign press has been conducted and has featured the Province's industrial advantages.

The Branch displayed an exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition for the third consecutive year in 1949 and noted a considerably increased interest. In addition, the Branch has continued to co-operate with the Dominion Government in the promotion and administration of the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Personnel of the Branch have also made over three hundred (300) visits to Ontario municipalities on promotional work and numerous visits to the United States have been made to advance the interests of American manufacturers in the establishment of subsidiaries in Ontario.

ONTARIO HOUSE

(London, England)

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

The Trade and Industry Branch has continued to co-operate and co-ordinate its activities with the Trade and Industry Department in England, to promote the flow of trade between the respective markets and the movement of overseas industry to the Province.

Ontario companies, during the past year, have still encountered severe difficulty in exporting to the United Kingdom as a result of the continued shortage of dollars in the sterling area and the consequent curtailment and control of imports. On the other hand, United Kingdom exporters, particularly since devaluation, have increased their drive for a larger share of the Canadian market. The Trade and Industry Department at “Ontario House” has, therefore, during the year under review, dealt with an increased volume of inquiries for Canadian market surveys, distributors, agents, etc., and this has reflected on the activities of the Trade and Industry Branch in Ontario.

Since devaluation, United Kingdom manufacturers have tended to take advantage of improved sales opportunities and there has been some postponement of interest in establishing subsidiary manufacturing plants. However, the Bank of England has continued to support applications for Canadian dollars by firms sponsored by the Ontario Government and there has in recent months been a trend on the part of United Kingdom companies to more thoroughly investigate Canadian manufacturing advantages. In reviewing the past year the Trade and Industry Department believes overseas industry has adopted a more practical and long term attitude towards the Canadian market with branch plant establishment based on proven sales.

GENERAL REVIEW

The outstanding feature of the past year's operations by the Trade and Industry Branch has been the development of closer co-operation between the Branch and the Municipal Industrial Organizations of Ontario, the Trade and Industry Departments of the other Provinces and the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

The first was cemented at the "First Industrial Development Conference, Municipalities of Ontario" organized and held by the Branch at the Royal York Hotel, March 17th and 18th, 1949. By request of the municipalities a similar Conference has been arranged for March 30th, 31st and April 1st of 1950. One hundred and twenty-five (125) Ontario municipalities were represented in 1949 and indications are that one hundred and seventy-five (175) will be represented in 1950.

The second was firmly established at the first Dominion "Conference of Provincial Government Trade and Industrial Development Agencies of Canada," which was organized by the Trade and Industry Branch and held near Lindsay, Ontario, on September 26th, 27th and 28th, 1949. Nine Provinces of the Dominion were represented. The second Dominion Conference has already been organized for 1950 and all Canadian Provinces will be in attendance. The first Conference resulted in the establishment of a permanent organization of the Provinces known as the "Continuing Conference of Provincial Government Trade and Industrial Development Agencies of Canada." This new important medium of Provincial trade and industrial co-operation has been firmly tied-in with the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

One other feature of the past year's operation by the Trade and Industry Branch has been the end of industrial power restrictions, which were brought about by unparalleled industrial development during and following the war. Due to the tremendous additions of hydro-electric generating facilities, which have been completed during the past year and will be further added to in the early summer of 1950, Ontario can offer new industry unlimited power supplies at low cost. Further, the tremendous power generating projects currently being finalized by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario will guarantee future power supplies for industry in a measure which will be well in advance of the requirements of Ontario's rapidly expanding industry.

Foreign branch plant and manufacturing arrangement activity has been observed to have been greater in 1949 than in 1948. Towards the end of the year a new trend appeared. The re-direction policy of the Federal Government, namely, the re-directing of Canadian purchases of engineering products from United States suppliers to United Kingdom suppliers, has tended to increase the interest of American manufacturers in establishing Canadian branch plants because of the restrictions placed by Ottawa on the sale of their goods in Canada. The same policy has tended to postpone the interest of United Kingdom manufacturers in Canadian branch plants since they have been disposed to take advantage of the renewed sales opportunities in Canada, provided by both the reduced prices brought about by devaluation of sterling and the re-direction of purchases policy established by Ottawa.

However, Canadian branch plant interest in both the United Kingdom and the United States has continued at a high level, and the prospects for 1950, appear to be excellent. As against a certain degree of pessimism in Canada because of the almost complete blocking-off of the sterling area to Canadian manufactured goods, there is a steadily growing confidence abroad in the long-range industrial future of the Dominion. In fact, judging from the work of the Trade and Industry Branch with foreign businessmen, Canada appears today to be accepted as the most secure and promising field for industrial investment in the world.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Trade and Industry Branch appreciates the continued co-operation
and support of the following:

Department of Industrial Research Services, Ontario Research Foundation

Industrial Commissions of the Municipalities of Ontario

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of Ontario

Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Business Development Departments, Chartered Banks and National Railways

United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service

United States Consulate General

Other Foreign Consulates

Bureau of Statistics and Research, Ontario

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Exporters' Association

Canadian Importers' Association

etc.

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Ontario industrial review

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DEPARTMENTAL REPORT



ONTARIO

1950 - REVIEW



TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

145 YONGE STREET
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO





Trade and Industry Branch,
Department of Planning and Development,
145 Yonge Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario,
June 15, 1951.

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM GRIESINGER,
Minister of Planning and Development,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SIR:

Herewith a Review of the activities of this Branch for the period January 1, 1950 to January 1, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. LYLE,
Director.

Industry Puts Up 70 Per Cent of Payroll Income; Smaller Towns, Cities Draw Most New Plant Locations

Examination of industrial activity in Ontario during 1950 produces clear evidence of two important trends:

- (1) Choice of smaller towns and cities by a majority of companies establishing new plants and plant additions, and
- (2) Growth of manufacturing as the predominant factor in the Ontario economy.

Rising prices have tended to obscure volume indexes, with the result that few persons realize Ontario factories set new records in 1950 for the physical volume of production. Taking the average production for the base period 1935 to 1939 as equalling 100, the production index for Canadian industry as a whole stood at 214.1 at the beginning of 1951. The index for all manufactures reached 224.1.

But it is in the industries in which Ontario has commanding leadership that the greatest production gains have been recorded. Volume of production in a few of these industries are: Primary iron and steel—308.1; transportation equipment 339.6; motor vehicles—336.3; electrical apparatus—398.6; cement—394, and electric power—210.3.

The impact of this record volume of production—which passed in 1950 the huge production of the war years 1943 and 1944—shows up in an analysis of payroll income. No fewer than 66 per cent of all the men and women in Ontario who depend on wages and salaries for income are now supported by the manufacturing industry of the Province. The percentage of payroll dollars is even greater, with 70 per cent of the payroll income coming from manufacturing. The extent to which security of our people is dependent on a healthy manufacturing industry is all the more apparent when it is considered that the remaining 30 per cent of payroll income is divided amongst fishing, forestry, agriculture, mining, transportation, storage, communications, construction, and the service industries.

The manufacturing industries of Ontario face an array of conflicting pressures today of a complexity never previously encountered. The year 1950 began with a slackening in employment and unemployment was reckoned at six per cent of the labour force in the first quarter. Loss of some overseas markets and a gradual overtaking of the backlog of consumer demand were generally believed responsible. Outbreak of war in Korea paced an upsurge in production. Total value of construction contracts awarded in Ontario in 1950 was 41.8% higher than the previous all-time record of 1949. Defence contracts were let in the last quarter of 1950 in modest proportion to the productive capacity of our factories, yet in sufficient volume to be reflected in the employment statistics for some industries. At year end, manufacturing in Ontario was being carried on at near-capacity level. Had no other factors developed, the prospect for 1951 and at least the first half of 1952 would have been one of record expansion and production.

But the international tensions that favourably affected production in mid-1950 are now producing other pressures that tend to restrict production in many lines of manufacturing not regarded as essential to the defense effort. Shortages of such base materials as steel, nickel and chromium are being felt by those manufacturers who do not possess defence contracts, and their concurrent priorities for materials.

Restrictions on consumer credit—designed by the national Government as a curb on inflation—have cost some manufacturers a ready market for their products. Limits placed on working capital allotments by lending institutions have hampered other producers. Investment plans are, in some cases, being revised because of a decision to disallow depreciation during the first four years of the life of a new plant classified as non-essential.

These conflicting pressures are likely to produce a variety of results, including peak employment and production for some industries and unemploy-

ment and loss of business for others. Companies beset by materials shortages have been advised by the Trade and Industry Branch to explore the possibilities of subcontracting as the quickest solution to their problem. To this end, the Branch began publishing in early January, 1951, a list of Canada's defence contracts in excess of \$5,000. More than 7,500 Ontario manufacturers regularly receive these lists, and many report good results from a canvass of prime contractors for sub-contracts.

Long-range Prospects

Despite current restrictions on credit, dislocations bound to follow materials shortages and some evidence of consumer resistance to high prices, the manifest destiny of Ontario industry is clear. And without attempting to minimize the magnitude of some of the problems faced by our manufacturers this year, it is nonetheless necessary to recognize the factors which comprise the build-up for future expansion.

Chief of these is the extent to which new investment has expanded our physical plant for production. In the four years 1947-1950 inclusive, Canadians invested \$13 billions on new buildings, machinery and equipment. The Ontario share of this record investment is on the order of 40 per cent, or \$5.2 billions, and reliable estimates for 1951 indicate that capital investment is proceeding at the same pace.

If the 1951 intentions are carried out, the five-year record will be one of ploughing back each year about 20 per cent of the national product in capital investment. Put another way, the country in five years will have doubled its facilities to produce in the future. This gigantic development program has probably not been equalled anywhere else in the world, and the growth has been proportionately greater in Ontario than in any other Canadian Province.

For the last year in which production was calculated in detail (1949) Ontario factories produced goods valued at \$6.2 billions, or an amount equal to 50.5 per cent of the value of all products manufactured in Canada.

Investors in the United States are showing an undiminished interest in industrial investment in Canada, and particularly in Ontario. Mr. Charles Wilson, president of General Motors, has publicly professed that his company is "bullish" on Canada and invested \$30 millions here last year.

U.S. investors now hold \$6.7 billions in Canadian investment, a huge proportion of the total of \$8.7 billions of foreign investment. Canadian lending institutions do not have sufficient capital to finance all of the development going forward in this country. Confidence of Americans in the soundness of Canadian industrial investment is expressed daily in financial journals in the United States. Typical summing up (by a financial writer in the New York Herald Tribune, recently) was: "Foreign capital assuredly has faith in Canada".

As a footnote to long-range prospects for growth it should be mentioned that all reliable projections on population trends point to a substantial increase in the population of Ontario. The most conservative of these studies suggests a population of 8.5 million persons for Ontario by 1975. Another four million residents of the Province within a generation would in itself provide a vast new market for our industry—virtually doubling our domestic consumer market.

Decentralization of Industry

The popular misconception that "most new industries land in the metropolitan area" is not born out by the record of branch plant establishment in 1950. Of 77 new branch plants employing at least 10 persons, or having at least 5,000 square feet of floor space, no fewer than 51 chose locations well outside the metropolitan area. Even when the metropolitan area is reckoned as a perimeter bounded by Lake Ontario, Port Credit, Brampton and Ajax—a generous definition—it will be seen that only 26 new plants were established last year in this area.

It must be kept in mind that the size of industries is quite a different factor. But so far as the number of new branch plants for the year is concerned, it is clear that a substantial majority chose locations in the smaller cities and towns of the Province.

A number of factors influenced this trend, including the availability and cost of housing and labour. Close proximity to consumer markets will always be an influencing factor in some types of production, and in heavy manufacturing the source of materials also counts substantially. But, nevertheless, a substantial number of manufacturing enterprises are seeking favourable locations in smaller cities and towns.

Expansion in production facilities from an overall volume standpoint has been developed to a greater extent by existing industry than through the acquisition of new plants from abroad. It is estimated that approximately 90 per cent of increased production in 1950 came from individual plant expansions and improvements among the 13,500 manufacturing plants of Ontario.

Industry is showing an increasing interest in the Eastern Ontario area. This is apparently due in part to congestion in the built-up areas of central and southwestern sections, but more particularly to the regional promotion in the east. Some 32 municipalities have sponsored joint development with the leadership of the Eastern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and co-operation of the Municipal Division of the Trade and Industry Branch. One staff member now devotes full time to assisting those active in the industrial development of Eastern Ontario.

Conclusion

From the foregoing it may be seen that Ontario industries are producing slightly more than half of the manufactured goods of the country; that capital investment in the postwar years has doubled our capacity to produce, and that nearly two-thirds of our people now depend on manufacturing for their livelihood.

There is one further indication of the importance of industrial expansion to our people. Our municipalities have been called on to provide better — and in some cases — new services. Notwithstanding substantial increases in Provincial grants, the 920

The progressive attitude of industrial commissions and municipal officials throughout the Province has been responsible for much of the decentralization of industry in recent years. It is coming to be recognized that industry will only locate in municipalities with adequate physical services, good schools, serviced land for housing and improved recreational facilities.

Interprovincial Co-operation

The year 1950 saw a cementing of relationships with industrial development agencies in the other nine Canadian Provinces. In September, the Provincial Governments Trade and Industry Council was formed with all Provinces participating. Aims of the Council are: To provide a medium for interprovincial consultation and thereby promote greater co-operation between the Provinces; to offer traders and manufactures studying the Canadian market a co-ordinated Dominion-wide Provincial service; and finally, to encourage a greater national undersanding of the economic development of all the Canadian Provinces.

Marked success has attended this co-operative effort as evidenced by joint representation at the Canadian International Trade Fair, and in submissions to appropriate agencies of the Government of Canada.

municipalities of the Province now find it necessary to annually raise by local levies some \$87.6 millions MORE than they collected five years ago.

Since the end of World War II, no fewer than 481 new industries located in Ontario and there has been substantial expansion in many more existing plants.

It is estimated that our municipalities now receive slightly more than half of their additional \$87.6 millions of extra revenue from expanded industry. In every sense, the industry of Ontario is pulling its weight.

New Plant Development

The Trade and Industry Branch during 1950 has co-operated in the establishment in Ontario of 78 new manufacturing industries. In this analysis, the minimum requirement as to size was fixed as 5,000 square feet of manufacturing floor space or an operation involving the industrial employment of 10 persons or more. Particulars are provided in the following list.

Name	Location	Particulars
Aga Steel Radiators of Canada Limited (Product: Radiators)	Ajax	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$65,000. Area: 14,000 sq. ft. Origin: Sweden.
Alfred Knitting Limited (Product: Woolen goods)	Alfred	To Employ: 60. Investment: \$65,000. Area: 4,900 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
American Can Company (Product: Food cans)	Chatham	To Employ: 125. Investment: \$5,000,000. Area: 185,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Amerock Cabinet Hardware Limited (Product: Hardware)	Meaford	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$500,000 Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Amerwood (Eastern) Canada Ltd. (Product: Wood paneling)	Owen Sound	To Employ: 20. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 30,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
George Angus (Canada) Limited (Product: Fire hose)	East York	To Employ: 20. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Arrco Playing Card Company (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Playing Cards)	Toronto	To Employ: 60. Investment: \$200,000. Area: 5,500 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Arrow Case Manufacturing Co. Limited (Product: Decorative boxes)	Toronto	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$150,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. (Product: Chemicals)	Brantford	To Employ: 10. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 8,500 sq. ft. Origin: U.S.-Canada.
A-P Controls Corporation, Ltd. (Product: Heating and refrigeration controls)	Cooksville	To Employ: 75. Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000. Origin: United States.

Name	Location	Particulars
Barker and Moore Hosiery Ltd. (Product: Nylon hose)	Owen Sound	To Employ: 18. Investment: \$30,000. Area: 6,000 sq. ft. , Origin: Canada.
Ber-Nell Sportswear Ltd. (Product: Men's hose)	Prescott	To Employ: 12. Investment: \$18,000. Area: 2,500 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Blenkorn and Sawle Ltd. (Product: Electrical apparatus)	St. Catharines	To Employ: 55. Investment: \$130,000. Area: 11,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
By-Products Coke Co. Ltd.	Port Arthur	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$150,000. Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Canada Building Materials Limited (Product: Building Materials)	Sarnia	To Employ: 20. Investment: \$250,000. Area: 3,200 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Canadian Excelsior Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Product: Wood Excelsior)	Milton	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$27,500. Area: 14,570 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Canadian Metal Hose Company (Product: Flexible metal hose, thermostats)	Brampton	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$90,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Canbri Manufacturing Company Limited (Product: Textiles)	Ajax	To Employ: 200. Investment: \$185,000. Area: 34,000 sq. ft. Origin: Austria-U.K.
Caneco Limited (Product: Metal name plates, dials)	Etobicoke	To Employ: 20. Investment: \$75,000. Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Carnation Co. Ltd. (Product: Tin cans)	Aylmer	To Employ: 40. Investment: \$250,000. Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.

Name	Location	Particulars
Carr-Hayes Company (Product: Metal Sash)	Brantford	To Employ: 15. Investment: \$25,000. Area: 3,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Chateau Cheese Company (Product: Milk products)	Kemptville	To Employ: 15. Investment: \$1,300,000. Area: 18,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
J. J. Closs Company (Product: Interlocking cement blocks)	Smiths Falls	To Employ: 10. Investment: \$30,000. Area: 1,600 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Connecticut Chemicals (Canada) Limited (Product: Insecticides)	Toronto	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$180,000. Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Daly Brothers (Canned dog food)	Merrickville	To Employ: 24. Investment: \$40,000. Area: 7,200 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Delhi Metal Products Company (Product: Television, radio aerials)	Delhi	To Employ: 40. Investment: \$40,000. Area: 7,200 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Delhi Tanning Company (Product: Sole leather)	Delhi	To Employ: 25. Investment: \$26,000. Area: 10,500 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Diecraft Limited (Product: Dies and plastic moldings)	Renfrew	To Employ: 15. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Diversey Corporation (Canada) Limited (Product: Sanitary chemicals)	Port Credit	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$850,000. Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Dominion Wood Heel Corp. Ltd. (Product: Wooden heels)	Streetsville	To Employ: 14. Investment: \$20,000. Area: 2,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Eaton Automotive Products Limited (Product: Automotive parts and accessories)	London	To Employ: 240. Investment: \$1,500,000. Area: 80,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.

Name	Location	Particulars
Ekco Products Company (Canada) Limited . . . (Product: Kitchen utensils)	Scarborough . . .	To Employ: 45. Investment: \$150,000. Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Empire Brass Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Product: Metal products)	St. Catharines . . .	To Employ: 11. Investment: \$35,000. Area: 4,700 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Erie Iron Works Ltd. (Product: Hardware specialties)	St. Thomas . . .	To Employ: 55. Investment: \$250,000. Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Frontenac Blue Flame Limited (Product: Propane gas)	Owen Sound . . .	To Employ: 25. Investment: \$150,000. Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Gardner-Denver Company (Canada) Limited . . . (Product: Air compressors, mining equipment)	Brantford	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$150,000. Area: 18,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
General Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Tires and accessories)	Sarnia	To Employ: 1,500. Investment: \$5,000,000. Area: 250,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Georgian Hosiery Mills Ltd. (Product: Nylon hosiery)	Durham	To Employ: 10. Investment: \$62,500. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Gerber-Ogilvie Baby Foods Limited	Niagara Falls . . .	To Employ: 100 Investment: \$1,300,000. Area: 42,000 sq. ft. Origin: U.S.A.
Fritz W. Glitsch Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Oil refining equipment)	Uxbridge	To Employ: 12. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 2,500 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
A. P. Green Fire Brick Co. (Product: Clay products, crucibles)	Acton	To Employ 12. Investment: \$10,000. Area: 16,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Haycraft Limited (Product: Plywood boats, water skis)	Owen Sound . . .	To Employ: 12. Investment: \$15,000. Area: 4,500 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.

Name	Location	Particulars
James Holdsworth & Brothers (Canada) Limited . (Product: Card clothing)	Scarborough .	To Employ: 10. Investment: \$75,000. Area: 6,500 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Hodgins Lumber Co. (Product: Millwork)	Arnprior .	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$125,000. Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Arthur Johnson & Sons, Limited (Product: Dehydrated soups)	Swansea	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$30,000. Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Kemball, Bishop & Co. (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Citric Acid, anti-biotics)	Cornwall	To Employ: 85. Investment: \$1,000,000. Area: 100-acre site. Origin: United Kingdom.
Leamington Tobacco Sales Ltd. (Product: Processed tobacco)	Simcoe	To Employ: 350. Investment: \$800,000. Area: 129,220 sq. ft. Origin: Canada-U.K.
Liddell Hosiery Ltd. (Product: Nylon hosiery)	Owen Sound . . .	To Employ: 25. Investment: \$50,000. Area: 7,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Listowel Metal Products Company (Product: Sheet metal)	Listowel	To Employ: 150. Investment: \$200,000. Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
J. R. Lynch Canning Co. (Product: Canned foods)	Ajax	To Employ: 13. Investment: \$35,000. Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Mall Tool Limited (Product: Portable electric tools)	Etobicoke	To Employ: 200. Investment: \$1,000,000. Area: 45,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Miltstark Limited (Product: Electrical instruments)	Ajax	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$80,000. Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Mitten Industries Limited (Product: Metal stampings)	Galt	To Employ: 15. Investment: \$75,000. Area: 7,500 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Monarch Knitting Co. Limited (Product: Blended cotton yarns)	Ajax	To Employ: 150. Investment: \$1,000,000. Area: 50,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.

Name	Location	Particulars
Moore Business Forms Ltd. (Product: Business forms)	Kemptville	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$200,000. Area: 16,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Mount Royal Metal Company Limited (Product: Lead goods)	Scarborough	To Employ: 25. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
North American Steel Company (Product: Metal shelving, bins, lockers)	Ajax	To Employ: 18. Investment: \$90,000. Area: 14,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
Norwich Pharmacal Company Limited (Product: Pharmaceuticals)	Toronto	To Employ: 12. Investment: \$75,000. Area: 7,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Orient Hosiery (Sherbrooke) Limited (Product: Hosiery)	Brockville	To Employ: 200. Investment: \$2,000,000. Area: 110,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Perfex Controls Limited (Product: Electrical controls)	Guelph	To Employ: 75. Investment: \$150,000. Area: 18,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Polyfibre Limited (Product: Reinforced resin moldings)	Renfrew	To Employ: 25. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 9,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Progressive Welder Sales Company (Product: Welding equipment)	Chatham	To Employ: 50. Investment: \$125,000. Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States
Readi-Hung Door Co. (Product: Doors)	Simcoe	To Employ: 50. Investment: \$10,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Rempel Manufacturing (Canada) Limited (Product: Latex rubber toys)	York Township	To Employ: 30. Investment: \$65,000. Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Ridge Tool Company (Product: Pipe wrenches, cutting and threading tools)	St. Thomas	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$400,000. Area: 50,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Ritchie Recorders Ltd. (Product: Tape recorders)	Leaside	To Employ: 50. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.

Name	Location	Particulars
Rootes Motors (Canada) Limited (Product: Automobiles)	Scarborough	To Employ: 240. Investment: \$750,000. Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada-U.K.
F. C. Russell Company of Canada Ltd. (Product: Metal windows)	Scarborough	To Employ: 27. Investment: \$75,000. Area: 11,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
Silknit Limited (Product: Knitted goods)	Warton	To Employ: 110. Investment: \$110,000. Area: 7,200 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Slazengers (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Sporting goods)	Merriton	To Employ: 120. Investment: \$120,000. Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Origin: United Kingdom.
W. L. Smith & Associates (Product: Greeting cards)	Ajax	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$35,000. Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Smiths Falls Feed Co. (Product: Stock feed and seed)	Smiths Falls	To Employ: 14. Investment: \$37,000. Area: 12,840 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Top Paper Products Ltd. (Product: Paper converters)	Guelph	To Employ: 35. Investment: \$100,000. Area: 7,500 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Trailmobile (Canada) Limited (Product: Motor truck trailers)	Scarborough	To Employ: 200. Investment: \$250,000. Area: 30,000 sq. ft. Origin: United States.
United Co-operatives of Ontario (Product: Poultry and livestock feeds)	Kemptville	To Employ: 15. Investment: \$110,000. Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Valley Textiles Limited (Product: Textiles)	Arnprior	To Employ: 40. Investment: \$60,000. Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Origin: Canada.
Wool Combing Corporation of Canada Ltd. (Product: Processed fibres)	Galt	To Employ: 100. Investment: \$120,000. Area: 17,600 sq. ft. Origin: Canada-U.K.

Existing Plant Expansions

Realizing that expansion of existing industry forms the bulk of industrial growth in Ontario, the staff of the Ontario Trade and Industry Branch continues to maintain an active interest in the development and expansion of Ontario manufacturing plants. The following is a summary of some of the major industrial expansions which occurred during 1950.

Name	Location	Particulars
Acton Machine Shop	Acton	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$75,000.
Alexandria Glove Works Reg'd.	Alexandria	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$35,000.
Alfred Knitting Ltd.	Alfred	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
William J. Anderson Co. Ltd.	Whitby	Area: 3,600 sq. ft. Investment: \$6,500.
Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.	Guelph	Area: 4,872 sq. ft. Investment: \$15,503.
Arner Company Limited	Fort Erie	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$47,500.
Artex Woollens Limited	Hespeler	Area: 4,956 sq. ft. Investment: \$5,491.
Austin Laboratories Limited	Guelph	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$40,000.
Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Ltd.	Galt	Area: 9,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$90,000.
Bauers Limited	Waterloo	Area: 50,845 sq. ft. Investment: \$511,000.
Brantford Roofing Company Limited	Brantford	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Canada Vinegars Limited	Norwich	Area: 5,840 sq. ft. Investment: \$34,440.
Canadian General-Tower	Galt	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$39,000.
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	Hagersville	Area: 8,480 sq. ft. Investment: \$400,000.
Canadian Industries Limited	Kingston	Area: 4,930 sq. ft. Investment: \$350,000.
Canadian International Paper Co.	Hawkesbury	Area: 87,069 sq. ft. Investment: \$5,089,984.
Canadian Public Booth Co. Ltd.	Arnprior	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$180,000.
Circle Bar Knitting Co. Ltd.	Owen Sound	Area: 10,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	Brantford	Area: 49,200 sq. ft. Investment: \$505,000.
Dominion Fasteners Limited	Hamilton	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Dominion Sash Limited	Streetsville	Area: 12,800 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
Dow Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.	Sarnia	Area: Investment: \$1,000,000.
Empire Brass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	London	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$135,000.
Falls Manufacturing Ltd.	Smiths Falls	Area: 6,400 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
Fern Shoe Company	Penetanguishene	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$85,000.
Foster Wheeler Ltd.	St. Catharines	Area: 7,200 sq. ft. Investment: \$55,000.
Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Co. Ltd.	Kingston	Area: 8,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$65,000.
Gair Company Canada Ltd.	London	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
General Milk Products of Canada Ltd.	Brockville	Area: 14,400 sq. ft. Investment: \$72,000.
General Steel Wares Ltd.	London	Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$900,000.
Gibbard Furniture Shops Ltd.	Napanee	Area: 8,495 sq. ft. Investment: \$23,000.
Gilson Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Guelph	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Glenn Dress Co.	Alexandria	Area: 4,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$10,000.
Great West Felt Co. Ltd.	Elmira	Area: 2,800 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
Grout's Limited	St. Catharines	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$35,000.
Hahn Brass Co. Ltd.	New Hamburg	Area: 6,400 sq. ft. Investment: \$21,300.
Harding Carpets	Brantford	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Harmont Color & Chemical Co.	Dunnsville	Area: 2,400 sq. ft. Investment: \$7,000.
Hobbs Glass Limited	London	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$300,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
Horton Steel Works Limited	Fort Erie	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Hygrade Containers Ltd.	London	Area: 83,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$750,000.
H. J. Jones & Sons Ltd.	London	Area: 16,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$100,000.
Kellogg Co. of Canada Ltd.	London	Area: Investment: \$1,150,000.
Kelvinator of Canada	London	Area: 100,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$3,000,000.
Kendall Company (Canada) Ltd.	East York	Area: 75,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$1,500,000.
KVP Co. Ltd.	Espanola	Area: Investment: \$1,038,900.
John Labatt Limited	London	Area: 85,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$1,750,000.
Larsen & Shaw Ltd.	Walkerton	Area: 2,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
Leland Electric Co. Ltd.	Guelph	Area: 5,400 sq. ft. Investment: \$25,000.
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	Brantford	Area: 15,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$105,000.
Meaford Woollens Co. Ltd.	Meaford	Area: 72,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$650,000.
Michro Plastics Ltd.	Acton	Area: 4,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$13,000.
Mill Stock Paper Co.	Brantford	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$6,000.
Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co.	Fort Frances	Area: Investment: \$3,000,000.
Monahan Modern Craftsmen	Owen Sound	Area: 3,100 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd.	Ajax	Area: 50,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$1,000,000.
Morash Foundry Limited	Morrisburg	Area: 1,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$5,000.
Morrisburg Hosiery Ltd.	Morrisburg	Area: 6,700 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
Morton Parker Company	Trenton	Area: 1,600 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
McKinnon Industries Limited	St. Catharines	Area: 70,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$2,000,000.

Name	Location	Particulars
Napanee Iron Works	Napanee	Area: 2,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$17,500.
Wm. Patterson Co.	Brantford	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
Phillips Electrical Works Limited	Brockville	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$105,048.
Producers Dairy Ltd.	Almonte	Area: 9,648 sq. ft. Investment: \$37,500.
Pyramid Paper Products	Morrisburg	Area: 5,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
Robbin & Meyers	Brantford	Area: 20,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$110,000.
P. L. Robertson Co. Ltd.	Milton	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Galt	Area: 40,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$340,000.
Ruddy Freeborn Co.	Brantford	Area: 14,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$60,000.
Scholler Bros. Limited	St. Catharines	Area: 8,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$65,000.
J. E. Seagram & Sons Ltd.	Waterloo	Area: 102,800 sq. ft. Investment: \$600,000.
S. K. D. Manufacturing Co.	Amherstburg	Area: 8,700 sq. ft. Investment: \$40,000.
Sonoco Products	Brantford	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$10,000.
A. G. Spalding & Bros. of Canada Ltd.	Brantford	Area: 25,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$60,000.
Stamped & Enamelled Ware Ltd.	Hespeler	Area: 6,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$20,000.
Steel Equipment Company	Pembroke	Area: 13,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$30,000.
St. Lawrence Textiles	Hawkesbury	Area: 4,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Trent Cottons	Trenton	Area: 10,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$200,000.
Weatherhead Co. of Canada	St. Thomas	Area: 12,000 sq. ft. Investment: \$50,000.
Welland Vale Mfg. Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines	Area: 5,500 sq. ft. Investment: \$40,000.

Promotional Activities

Since much of the effectiveness of industrial development in Ontario rests on individual initiative shown by the municipalities, the year 1950 saw a consolidation of the partnership between the Trade and Industry Branch and those active at the municipal level.

In March, 1950, the Second Ontario Industrial Development Conference was held in Toronto when some 285 delegates from 92 municipalities attended. Problems common to most of the municipalities represented were discussed in general sessions and in a series of panel discussions. To this conference, the Branch was able to bring well informed speakers representing the chartered banks, the Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation, the railways, the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Development division of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Based on this conference, an exhaustive report entitled "Industrial Development at the Municipal Level" was distributed to elected and appointed officials in more than 500 Ontario municipalities.

Following up the interest evoked at the annual conference, members of the Municipal Division of the Branch began in the fall a series of regional conferences in each of the five main areas of the Province. To these regional conferences were brought problems peculiar to each area. Individual visits to municipalities numbering more than 325 were made during the year.

The other main promotional activity of 1950 was the preparation and printing of a new booklet entitled "In Ontario Your Plant Will Grow." Designed for readers in the United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere abroad, the booklet set forth the resources of the Province from the standpoint of branch plant location. Statistical information on markets, labour, materials, transportation and power was included in the booklet. Initial distribution to presidents of large manufacturing concerns in the United States was 9,600 copies and through Ontario House in England an additional 2,500 copies have been distributed. An impressive file of spontaneous letters testifies to the effectiveness of the booklet.

As in other years, the Branch sponsored an exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1950.

While not an exhibitor at the Third Canadian International Trade Fair, members of the Branch staff manned a reception area office and conducted a promising canvass of foreign exhibitors, most of whom continue to be active industrial prospects.

The regular Information Bulletins of the Trade and Industry Branch are now distributed to 7,500 Ontario manufacturers. Since December their contents have been mainly a list of defence contracts issued by the Department of Defence Production at Ottawa. Ontario manufacturers find these Bulletins useful in securing opportunities for subcontracting.

Acknowledgments

The Trade and Industry Branch appreciates the continued co-operation and support of the following:

Department of Industrial Research Services, Ontario Research Foundation

Industrial Commissions of the Municipalities of Ontario

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of Ontario

Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Business Development Departments, Chartered Banks and National Railways

United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service

United States Consulate General

Other Foreign Consulates

Bureau of Statistics and Research, Ontario

Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Exporters' Association

Canadian Importers' Association

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Ontario Industrial Review

The Trade and Industry Branch

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Government of Ontario



The Trade and Industry Branch

*159 Bay Street
Toronto 1, Canada
Telephone Em. 3-6138*

Department of Planning and Development

June, 1952

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM GRIESINGER,
Minister of Planning and Development,
Parliament Buildings,
Queen's Park, TORONTO.

SIR:

Herewith a Review of the activities of this Branch for the period
January 1, 1951 to January 1, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. LYLE,

Director

Organization of the Trade and Industry Branch

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH of the *Ontario Department of Planning and Development* was established in 1945 to promote the economic growth of the Province through the development of its trade and industry. The Trade and Industry Branch is located at 159 Bay Street, in Toronto, and the staff is organized in four main divisions:

Industrial Division

Trade Division

Municipal Division

Technical Information and
Publicity Division

THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION is chiefly concerned with advising Ontario manufacturers who are planning to expand their industries and with counselling Canadian manufacturers and those from other countries who have decided to establish new industries in Ontario. As part of this service, manufacturers are supplied with information on industrial sites, factory premises, labour supply and rates, power supply, transportation facilities and domestic and export markets.

THE TRADE DIVISION assists manufacturers and importers to establish reliable business connections in Ontario for the distribution of their goods. The Division also assists Ontario manufacturers to locate sources of raw materials and to find and establish new export markets for their products.

THE MUNICIPAL DIVISION promotes a close liaison between the municipalities of Ontario and prospective new or expanding industries. The Division maintains records of industrial statistics on all Ontario communities for the guidance of industrial prospects and assists municipal efforts directed towards industrial development.

THE TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY DIVISION co-operates with Provincial and Federal Departments in compiling and distributing technical information. The Division also prepares and publishes resource information, reports and promotional literature on Ontario's trade and industry and on the work of the Trade and Industry Branch.

THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES of the *Ontario Research Foundation* are sponsored by the Trade and Industry Branch in order to provide scientific and technical information based on laboratory research to industries throughout Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT of Ontario House, London, England, works in close co-operation with the Trade and Industry Branch to promote trade between the respective markets and the movement of overseas industries to Ontario.

The Province of Ontario during 1951 reached record heights in gross value of production, in numbers of persons employed and in private and public capital expenditures on new construction, machinery and equipment. This industrial expansion was supported by large foreign investments and substantial government orders for defence materials. The entire Province shared in this economic development as the manufacturing capacity of industrial centres throughout Ontario was augmented by ninety-two new industries and over five hundred plant expansions.

The Province of
ONTARIO

showing new industries and
plant expansions during 1951



The Trade and Industry Branch
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Trade and Industry Branch

Annual Review

1951

A recent United Nations report states that during the last ten years Canada has expanded her manufacturing industries at a greater rate than either the United States or Great Britain, or, in fact, faster than any other area in the world. Since Ontario has extended its manufacturing facilities in greater magnitude than any other area in Canada, this Province can claim the world's record for industrial development during this period.

The records of the Trade and Industry Branch for 1951 accent this statement. During the year 92 new industries were established in Ontario and over 550 manufacturers expanded their plants.

It is becoming increasingly evident why Ontario predominates in the industrial development field. As the workshop of the nation it carries the major responsibility for accomplishing a more complete fabrication of our raw materials which will be Canada's manufacturing goal in the years to come. The fabrication gap which is yet to be bridged in Canada represents a tremendous manufacturing potential when compared with that of the United States. Figures for 1950 reveal that production per capita in the United States was \$1848, in Canada it was \$1302. To reach the same degree of fabrication of raw materials as in the United States, there must be in Canada, then, a per

capita increase of about \$550. We have open to us, therefore, a potential annual increase in value of production of \$7,700,000,000, through further fabrication alone. Therein lies the chief magnet which is drawing foreign manufacturers in increasing numbers to our Province and making possible a steady expansion of our existing industry.

Ontario during 1951 reached record heights in gross value of production—\$11,500,000,000; in population—4,598,000; in labour force, which in November rose to 1,807,000 persons in civilian employment; and in private and public capital expenditures on new construction, machinery and equipment—\$2,424,000,000. These record figures represent an increase over the previous year of 21.5 per cent in gross value of production, and 12 per cent in capital expenditures.

Manufacturing industries in Ontario are making the major contribution to the prosperity of the Province. Last year the total value of manufactured goods was over 6 billions of dollars and their production provided employment for about 36 per cent of the civilian labour force. This proportion compares with 31 per cent for Quebec—Canada's second most industrialized Province and 26 per cent for Canada as a whole. The growth of Ontario's manufacturing industries during the past ten years is further shown by the fact that the number of

industries increased by about 31 per cent reaching a total of 13,500, while employment in manufacturing rose 77 per cent. The production of manufactured goods doubled in volume and increased three fold in dollar value.

Continuing economic development and increasing prosperity in Ontario brought many benefits to the people of the Province. The past decade has seen per capita income rise about 150 per cent. Even allowing for higher prices, personal income in Ontario rose by about 51 per cent. This has been achieved in spite of a reduction in the average working week from 47 hours in 1939 to 41 hours in 1951, while at the same time average weekly wages increased from \$24 to \$54. Only a striking increase of 23 per cent in man hour unit production has made this possible.

In brief, greater manufacturing production based on shorter working hours but increased efficiency, has brought prosperity to the Province and a higher standard of living to every citizen in Ontario.

This sharp upsurge in Ontario's economic development is the result of an interplay of industrially advantageous factors—natural resources, great domestic and export markets, electrical power, skilled labour, and huge capital investments. These, placed against the background of Canada's present prosperity and potential for the future, constitute an attraction to new industries and new investments which accounts for significant trends apparent in industrial development in the Province during 1951.

Foreign Investments

No other single trend in Ontario's industrial development during 1951 is more clearly indicative of world recognition of Canada's and Ontario's, rising status industrially than the accelerated flow of dollars which is pouring into Canada from foreign countries. It is estimated that at the least \$645,000,000 was transferred to Canada for investment in 1951 and the rate

of flow in the early months of 1952 exceeds last year—\$25,000,000 pouring in during one week.

Until last autumn funds transferred to Canada through the United States were almost completely American owned. Then, however, a changing pattern became evident as Swiss bankers, acting for other interests, began transferring vast sums through the United States for investment in Canadian industries and securities. It is now apparent that these other interests are in European countries, notably Germany and some countries behind the Iron Curtain.

This new influx of foreign capital has had several repercussions. It is partially responsible for freeing the Canadian dollar and for its subsequent rise to a value higher than the American dollar in world currency markets. These events in a striking fashion marked Canada's new economic maturity in business and financial circles throughout the world.

Capital Investments

While foreign capital has been flowing rapidly into Canada for investment in Canada's industries and resources, Canadians themselves have been financing the greater proportion of the current investment boom. In 1951 about \$4.5 billion of new capital was invested in factories, mines, new transportation, hydro-electric plants and so on. Only 800 million of this was foreign capital and the remaining 82 per cent was invested by Canadians.

Ontario led all provinces in the investments in 1951—over \$2,424 millions being spent in capital expenditures. This is \$1,123 million greater than that of the next largest Canadian province and represents 38 per cent of Canada's total. The outlook for 1952 is even more striking, for it is estimated that in 1952 there will be an increase of 12 per cent in the amount spent in capital expenditures, the most noteworthy increase taking place in investments in industries contributing directly to the defence programme.

Defence Production

Early in 1951 the Federal Government's restrictive measures for the most part came into effect. These measures, made necessary by the demands upon the national economy of the rearmament programme of the Western world, had the effect of supporting capital expenditures by those industries contributing directly to the defence effort or engaged in developing strategic natural resources, while limiting capital investments in housing, trade, finance services and manufacturing industries catering to consumer needs.

In manufacturing, as shown by capital investment in new or expanded industries, increases occurred in iron and steel, chemicals, oil refining and non-ferrous metals, rubber and paper industries. These increases and the generally high level of prosperity in industry were supported by substantial government orders for defence materials. Canadian government orders to the value of well over one billion dollars were placed during 1951. Further, Canadian plants hold orders from the government of the United States to the value of \$180,000,000.

New Industries

That the industrial eyes of the world are on Canada, and to a marked degree, on Ontario, was revealed in 1951 by the pronounced increase in the number of manufacturers exploring the opportunities of establishing new industries in the Province. Early in the year there was evidence of a greatly increased interest on the part of manufacturers in the United States and later followed a sharp upturn in the inquiries received from European manufacturers, particularly from Germany, Switzerland and Holland. The next few years should see many Continental firms establishing branch plants here to add new products and further diversity to Ontario's manufacturing production.

Completed investigations of an Ontario location by industrialists from other parts of Canada, the United States or overseas, resulted in

the establishment of 92 new manufacturing industries, counting only those employing initially at least 10 persons and occupying a minimum of 5,000 square feet of floor space. These manufacturing firms reported a total investment in plants and equipment of \$30,535,203 and a total occupied manufacturing space of 1,729,690 square feet.

Of the 92 new industries 32 were established by companies originating in the United States, 9 by British concerns, 5 by European firms and 46 by Canadian interests.

New Expansions

Of even greater significance than the number of new industries is the increase in industrial facilities created by the Province-wide expansion of established industries. The records of the Trade and Industry Branch show that over 550 plant expansions involving an expenditure of well over \$370,011,957 were carried out during 1951.

Municipal Activities

The unprecedented high level of industrial activity throughout the Province, the establishment of many new industries, and the Province-wide programme of plant expansions is to some extent the result of an aggressive industrial promotion policy on the part of the municipalities of Ontario.

Faced by the rising cost of municipal government and the necessity of finding additional sources of revenue, Ontario municipalities are looking to additional industrial taxes to ease the burden on the household tax-payer and are taking constructive action to promote the industrial development of their areas. This movement is not confined to the larger cities but includes an increasing number of small towns and villages.

Many of the larger municipalities in Ontario have outgrown their present municipal boundaries. They no longer have serviced land for

industrial development within the corporate limits, and many of them are planning or have taken steps to extend their present municipal boundaries. The difficulties encountered by civic governments in reaching mutually acceptable agreements with surrounding municipalities emphasizes the urgent need for early overall community planning in order to avoid piecemeal annexation and permit orderly expansion and industrial development of the whole area.

Decentralization

The decentralization trend which has been gathering momentum in Ontario during the past few years accelerated in 1951. Many Canadian, American and British firms deliberately choosing to locate their new industries or branch plants away from the large industrial centres. Outstanding in this regard is one well-known American firm which surveyed the industrial possibilities of 52 Ontario towns, none over 7,500 in population and finally chose Perth as its location.

There are a number of reasons for this decentralization movement. Manufacturers believe that the smaller centres offer definite advantages in working conditions for themselves and their employees. More stable labour supply, greater accessibility to the plant, better opportunities for recreation and for homes of their own, and a closer relationship between management and employees are among the advantages cited.

Modern industry is demanding large industrial sites providing sufficient land area for one storey plants, parking lots and adequate room for expansion. Such sites in many instances are no longer available, in the large industrial cities.

All these arguments are being advanced by the smaller centres in their industrial promotion campaigns, and this accounts in no small degree, for the trend towards decentralization.

The locations chosen for new industries in recent years emphasizes this trend. While the Greater Toronto area continued to enjoy steady industrial expansion, of the 92 new industries established during 1951, 67 chose locations outside of this area, whereas, in 1949, 31 of the 47 new industries chose sites within this area.

Even more striking proof of decentralization is the Province-wide distribution of industrial sites chosen by established Ontario industries for their branch plants or plant expansions. Of the 451 major expansions, one in three went to the Greater Toronto area, while 308 were scattered wide-spread over the whole Province.

Decentralization is now a reality and pending industrial negotiations being conducted through the Trade and Industry Branch indicate that this movement is growing in strength and will result in new industrial areas right across the Province.

* * * * *

As the Canadian market steadily swings to the buyers' advantage and soft spots appear in selected industries, the prospect of 1952 equalling 1951 in production records is somewhat uncertain. However the increased activity in the Trade and Industry Branch during the opening months of 1952 would indicate that the momentum gained over the past few years in industrial development promises that 1952 will equal or better 1951 in the expansion of Ontario industry.

Promotional Activities

The year 1951 saw a steady increase in the number of trade inquiries received by the Trade and Industry Branch from manufacturers in Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and European countries. These inquiries in many instances are preliminary steps to the actual establishment of manufacturing plants.

At the close of the calendar year the Trade Division of the Branch had 161 agency applications on file and reported 43 agency arrangements completed during the year.

* * * *

The Municipal Division of the Trade and Industry Branch has played a very active part in assisting the municipalities of Ontario to plan for industrial development and to organize industrial promotion campaigns to attract new industries.

Area conferences, begun in 1950, were carried out as planned in 1951 and were held in Kirkland Lake, Paisley, Welland, Owen Sound, Port Arthur and Arnprior. Some eighty-five to ninety communities were represented at these Conferences. Plans were completed before the end of 1951 to hold the Third Annual Municipal Industrial Promotion Conference in Toronto in March 1952.

* * * *

During the early part of 1951 the Trade and Industry Branch acted in a liaison capacity between the Federal Department of Defence Production and Ontario industry. This activity continued for approximately seven months until the Regional Office of the Small Industries Division of the Department of Defence Production was established.

The Trade and Industry Branch staff during the year made 426 visits to municipalities throughout the Province in connection with planning for industrial development, accompanying industrial prospects, or on defence production.

* * * *

Ontario's rapid industrial expansion in recent years has greatly increased the demands made upon the Trade and Industry Branch for technical information, resource literature, statistics, market surveys and industrial reviews from manufacturers in Canada and abroad and from newspapers and periodicals throughout the world. The promotional booklet "In Ontario Your Plant Will Grow" published in 1950 continued to have wide circulation.

The annual exhibit of the Trade and Industry Branch at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1951 portrayed the impact on a community of a new industry having one hundred employees. Great interest was created by this exhibit.

While not an exhibitor at the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair members of the Branch staff were on duty to receive foreign and Canadian exhibitors, many of whom were assisted to make suitable manufacturing or business connections or remain as active industrial prospects.

* * * *

The 1950 issue of the Annual Review of the Trade and Industry Branch was greatly in demand. Over 1,500 copies were circulated to industrial prospects and interested organizations throughout the world.

Department of Industrial Research Services

The Department of Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation which is financially supported by the Trade and Industry Branch enjoyed in 1951 a year of considerable growth. These services clearly fill a great demand as indicated by the fact that during the year technical information was supplied to industry on some 2,545 occasions. Moreover 1,010 private industrial firms paid for laboratory development programmes. Not only was this an appreciable increase over the 867 of the previous year, but the research projects undertaken were much greater in character and scope.

The repeat trend in the work has shown a further increase until at present two-thirds of all clients are repeat clients from other years. It is also interesting to note that, with the introduction of a textile specialist on the field engineering staff, some 80 textile companies who had not sought assistance at the Ontario Research Foundation before, asked for the service. Industrialists, particularly in the smaller companies, now realize that for a very modest investment in research they are able to effect improvements in methods and techniques which increase the productivity and prosperity of their industries.

Although the field staff of this service has been enlarged the demands from industry are now so great that introductory calls are less frequent. The service has to depend to a greater extent on the staff of the Trade and Industry Branch as well as the local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce to bring the service to the attention of new industries in this Province.

Trade and Industry Department Ontario House (London, England)

The work of the Trade and Industry Branch continues to be profitably co-ordinated with that of the Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House, where in 1951 the volume and range of services provided exceeded any previous year.

Trade inquiries form a very important part of the work of this Department, since it is the usual practice for British companies initially to explore the Canadian market for their products through export sales. This leads to the establishment of Canadian sales agencies and in many cases to the establishment of new Canadian industries. During 1951, 353 such firms were assisted in their trade negotiations by Ontario House. As a result of these negotiations 64 British firms completed agency agreements with Ontario companies.

The Industrial Department at Ontario House assisted numerous British and European manufacturers to conduct preliminary investigations of the advantages of branch plant investment in Canada. These investigations lead to the establishment in Ontario of 14 new industries during 1951. In addition 16 British parent companies were assisted in completing negotiations for financing expansions of branch plants already operating in Ontario.

During the year under review, there was a marked increase in the number of inquiries from industrialists in Continental Europe, notably from Switzerland, Holland and Germany, who are looking towards the establishment of branch plants or the transfer of their factories to Canada.

New Ontario Industries

The records of the Trade and Industry Branch show that 92 new manufacturing industries were established in Ontario during 1951.

Capital invested in plant and equipment \$30,535,203.

Number of employees 4,018

Total floor area in square feet 1,729,690

NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Acme Electric Corporation Ltd. (<i>Product: Transformers</i>)	Toronto	United States
Acme Steel Co. of Canada Limited (<i>Product: Steel strapping and seals</i>)	Scarborough	United States
Admiral Canadian Corporation Ltd. (<i>Product: Television and electric equipment</i>)	Port Credit	United States
American-Marsh Pumps (Canada) Limited (<i>Product: Fire fighting equipment</i>)	Stratford	United States
American Resinous Chemicals of Canada Limited (<i>Product: Resin chemicals</i>)	New Toronto	United States
Astral Electric Co. Ltd. (<i>Product: Electric tools</i>)	Toronto	United States
Atlas-Helio Co. Ltd. (<i>Product: Blue-print papers and machines</i>)	Toronto	Holland
Bass Lake Cement Co. Ltd. (<i>Product: Interlocking cement blocks</i>)	Orillia	Canada
Best-all Chemicals Ltd. (<i>Product: Cutting and grinding fluids</i>)	Windsor	United States
Otto Bleichert (<i>Product: Wood novelties</i>)	Eganville	Germany
Borg Fabrics Limited (<i>Product: Nylonpile fabrics</i>)	Elmira	Canada

NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Boyle Chemicals Limited (Product: Chemicals)	Long Branch . . .	Canada
Brantford Housing Hardware (Product: Burial vaults)	Brantford . . .	Canada
Bulova Watch Co. Ltd. (Product: Watch cases)	Toronto . . .	United States
Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (Product: Business machines)	Perth . . .	United States
Cabot Carbon of Canada Ltd. (Product: Carbon blacks)	Sarnia . . .	United States
Canada Veneers Limited (Product: Plywood and veneers)	Pembroke . . .	Great Britain
Canadian Flight Equipment Company (Product: Aircraft ejector seats)	Cobourg . . .	Great Britain
Canadian Liquid Air Limited (Product: Liquid air)	Port Arthur . . .	Canada
Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd. (Product: Turbine blades for jet engines)	Etobicoke . . .	United States
Cellucord (Canadian) Limited (Product: Plastic covered cord)	Welland . . .	United States
Chemical Development of Canada Limited (Product: Detergents)	Longford . . .	Canada
Climatite Aluminum Window Sash Ltd. (Product: Aluminum window sashes)	Welland . . .	Canada
Cockshutt Aircraft (Product: Aircraft components)	Renfrew . . .	Canada
Crosley Radio & Television Ltd. (Product: Television and radio receivers)	Toronto . . .	United States
Dickson Nails Ltd. (Product: Waterproofed nails)	Burlington . . .	United States
Dunco Ltd. (Product: Builders supplies)	Fort Erie . . .	Canada

NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Durham Wood Products (Product: Storage boxes)	Bowmanville . . .	Canada
Dyson's Ontario Ltd. (Product: Pickles and condiments)	Brighton . . .	Canada
Eastern Machine Products Ltd. (Product: Venetian blind hardware)	Toronto . . .	United States
East Side Plating (Product: Electro-plating)	Windsor . . .	Canada
Edwards of Canada Ltd. (Product: Electric signalling equipment)	Owen Sound . . .	United States
B. Elliott & Co. Ltd. (Product: Machine tools)	Port Hope . . .	Great Britain
Foundry Services (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Foundry Chemicals)	Guelph . . .	Great Britain
Georgian Bay Woodworking Co. Ltd. (Product: Veneers, wooden doors)	Owen Sound . . .	Germany
Glassheat (International) Ltd. (Product: Electric radiant heating)	Toronto . . .	Canada
Gould Storage Battery Co. (Product: Industrial storage batteries)	Fort Erie . . .	United States
Great Lakes Forgings Limited (Product: Steel forgings)	Riverside . . .	United States
Gro-Cord Rubber Co. Ltd. (Product: Shoe findings)	Tillsonburg . . .	United States
Guild Industries (Product: Wood-working)	Newmarket . . .	Canada
Hossack Wood Products Ltd. (Product: Fruit baskets)	Norwich . . .	Canada
Howard Automatic Screw Machine Products (Product: Screw machine equipment)	Windsor . . .	Canada
Huron Steel Products Co. (Product: Metal stampings and small assemblies)	Windsor . . .	Canada

NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Isotope Products Limited (<i>Product: Radio active isotopes</i>)	Oakville	Canada
Byron Jackson of Canada Ltd. (<i>Product: Drilling equipment and pumps</i>)	Toronto	United States
Kelwood Industries Ltd. (<i>Product: Wooden boxes</i>)	Colborne	Canada
Kemp Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (<i>Product: Oil burners</i>)	Guelph	Canada
Kiwi Polish Co. (<i>Product: Shoe polishes</i>)	Hamilton	Australia
Kop Beverages Ltd. (<i>Product: Carbonated beverage syrups</i>)	Toronto	Canada
L.C.S. Metals Corporation (<i>Product: Aircraft components</i>)	Brantford	Canada
Lemery Bros. (<i>Product: Chain saws</i>)	Peterborough	Canada
Lowry Textile Co. (<i>Product: Jute and canvas bags</i>)	Windsor	Canada
Lucas-Rotax Limited (<i>Product: Aircraft fuel systems</i>)	Toronto	Great Britain
Made-Rite Products (Canada) Ltd. (<i>Product: Potato chips</i>)	Stratford	United States
Magor Aviation Limited (<i>Product: Aircraft tools, dies and jigs</i>)	Galt	Germany
Master Built Doors (<i>Product: Doors</i>)	Brantford	Canada
Metal Seal Sash (<i>Product: Metal sash</i>)	Cainsville	Canada
The Meteor Metal Industries Ltd. (<i>Product: Metal stampings</i>)	Waterloo	Canada
Milbro Metal Products Ltd. (<i>Product: Light sheet metal work</i>)	Toronto	Canada

NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing of Canada Ltd. . (<i>Product: Abrasives and adhesive tapes</i>)	London . . .	United States
Morris Clothes Co. (<i>Product: Sportswear</i>)	Alexandria . . .	Canada
Robert Murray Ltd. (<i>Product: Processed potato products</i>)	Fort Erie . . .	United States
McGhee Upholstering Co. (<i>Product: Custom-made furniture</i>)	Windsor . . .	Canada
Norwesto Communications Ltd. (<i>Product: Radio telephone products</i>)	Kenora . . .	Canada
Owen Sound Excelsior Products (<i>Product: Excelsior</i>)	Owen Sound . . .	Canada
Pearse Manufacturing Co. (<i>Product: Pallets, boxes and shooks</i>)	Bracebridge . . .	Canada
Planer Chain Saws Limited (<i>Product: Power chain saws</i>)	Guelph . . .	Canada
Power C. J. & Co. (<i>Product: Tools, dies and plastic moulding</i>)	Windsor . . .	Canada
Robinson Moulded Products Limited (<i>Product: Polyvinyl chloride foam products</i>)	Woodbridge . . .	Canada
Reilly Lumber Co. (<i>Product: Dimension stock</i>)	Arnprior . . .	Canada
Sandwich East Textile Products Co. (<i>Product: Bags, overalls and gloves</i>)	Windsor . . .	Canada
Scottish Machine Industry (<i>Product: Corrugated steel fasteners</i>)	Brantford . . .	Great Britain
Scripto of Canada Ltd. (<i>Product: Automatic pencils</i>)	Toronto . . .	United States
G. D. Searle & Company (<i>Product: Pharmaceutical preparations</i>)	Toronto . . .	United States
Seaforth Shoes Limited (<i>Product: Shoes</i>)	Seaforth . . .	Canada

NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Skiltools Ltd. (Product: Portable power tools)	Toronto	United States
Smith-Agnew Ltd. (Product: Pharmaceutical preparations)	Toronto	Canada
Smith's Motor Accessories Limited (Product: Automotive instruments)	Scarborough	Great Britain
Stevenson Turner & Boyce (Product: Pharmaceutical preparations)	Guelph	Canada
Spintex Limited (Product: Worsted and nylon yarns)	Strathroy	Canada
Structural Plastics Ltd. (Product: Structural plastics)	Fort Erie	Canada
Sterling Factories (Product: Aluminum door & window panels)	Fort Erie	United States
Superior Biochemicals of Canada Ltd. (Product: Specialized pharmaceuticals)	Toronto	Canada
T.C.F. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Cellophane)	Cornwall	Great Britain
Taylor Die & Tool Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Product: Dies and tools)	London	Canada
H. I. Thompson Company (Product: Fiberglas aircraft products)	Guelph	United States
Triangle Valve Co. (Canada) Ltd. (Product: High pressure valves)	Perth	Great Britain
Tube Benders and Fabricators Ltd. (Product: Aircraft frames)	Oakville	Canada
Vicks Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd. (Product: Pharmaceuticals)	St. Thomas	United States
Victor Gasket Co. (Product: Gaskets)	St. Thomas	United States
Victor Metal Containers Ltd. (Product: Collapsible tubes and extrusions)	Toronto	United States
Williams Oil-o-matic Canada Ltd. (Product: Pressure oil burners)	Guelph	United States

Expansions of Ontario Industries

The Trade and Industry Branch continues to take an active part in the growth and development of existing Ontario Industries. A summary of 451 of the major industrial expansions built during 1951 is given on the following pages.

Capital invested in plant and equipment	\$370,011,957
Total floor area in square feet	16,306,629

NAME	LOCATION
Charles Abel	Toronto
Accessory Products Ltd.	Windsor
Addressograph-Multigraph of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Ajax-Doret Metal Products Ltd.	Toronto
Algoma Steel Corporation Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Allanson Armature Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Alliance Paper Mills Ltd.	Merritton
Allis-Chalmers Rumley Ltd.	Toronto
Allis-Chalmers Rumley Ltd.	St. Thomas
Amalgamated Electric Corporation Ltd.	Toronto
American Nepheline Ltd.	Lakefield
Anaconda American Brass Ltd.	New Toronto
Argus Printing Inks Ltd.	Etobicoke
Armalite Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Arnett Industries	Guelph
Arner Co.	Fort Erie
Associated Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Aston Iron Works of Canada Ltd.	London
Atlantic Service Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Atlas Steels Ltd.	Welland
Austin Laboratories	Guelph
Automotive Hardware Ltd.	Toronto
Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch Ltd.	Galt
Bach-Simpson Ltd.	London
A. G. Baird Ltd.	Toronto
Bakelite Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Belleville
Dr. Ballard's (Ontario) Animal Foods Ltd.	Toronto
Barber Die Casting Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Barber-Ellis of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
Bawden Industries Ltd.	Toronto
Beatty Bros. Ltd.	Fergus
Beauty Counselors of Canada Ltd.	Windsor

NAME	LOCATION
Best Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Tilbury
Bickle-Seagrave Ltd.	Woodstock
Harry Bierstock	Waterloo
Binkley, T. Die Castings	Galt
G. S. Blakeslee Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Cliff Blondell Co.	Windsor
W. H. Bohne and Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Borden Co. Limited	Peterborough
Boyle Chemicals Ltd.	Toronto
Brant Products Ltd.	Mildmay
Brantford Brick Co.	Brantford
Brantford Coach & Body Ltd.	Etobicoke
Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd.	Brantford
Brantford Roofing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
British Drug Houses (Canada) Ltd.	Port Whitby
British Leaf Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd.	Chatham
Brompton Pulp & Paper Co.	Red Rock
Brown Brothers Ltd.	Toronto
Burns Manufacturing Co.	Niagara Falls
Burns & Co. (Eastern) Ltd.	Kitchener
H. C. Burton Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Callander Foundry & Manufacturing Co. Limited	Guelph
W. E. Calvert Ltd.	Brampton
A. F. Campbell & Son Ltd.	Arnprior
Campbell Soup Co. Ltd.	New Toronto
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.	Belleville
Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Ltd.	Chatham
Canada Foils Ltd.	Toronto
Canada Glazed Papers Ltd.	Toronto
Canada Metal Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canada Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Acme Screw & Gear Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Arsenals Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Automotive Trim Ltd.	Windsor
Canadian Blower & Forge Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Canadian Bridge Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Canadian Cellucotton Products Co. Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Canadian Cottons Ltd.	Cornwall
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Peterborough
Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Industries Ltd.	Kingston
Canadian Industries Ltd.	Cornwall
Canadian Industries Ltd.	Maitland Township
Canadian International Paper Co.	Hawkesbury
Canadian International Nickel Co.	Sudbury
Canadian Porcelain Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Canadian Public Booth Co. Ltd.	Arnprior
Canadian SKF Co. Ltd.	Toronto
The Canadian Salt Co. Ltd.	Windsor

NAME	LOCATION
Canadian Sirocco Co.	Windsor
Canadian Splint & Lumber Corporation	Pembroke
Canadian Triangle Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Canadian Wirebound Boxes Ltd.	Toronto
Canbri Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Ajax
Canners' Machinery Limited	Simcoe
Capital Metal Industries	Toronto
Carborundum Corporation	Niagara Falls
Carnation Company Limited	Alexandria
J. Casselman Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Champ Tools	Galt
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Chateo Steel Products	Lindsay
Chatham Fabric Specialty Mfg. Co.	Thamesville
W. R. Chilman Ltd.	Hamilton
Christie's Bread Ltd.	Toronto
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Clevite Limited	St. Thomas
Cockshutt Farm Equipment Ltd.	Brantford
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co. Ltd.	Etobicoke
Concrete Pipe Ltd.	Toronto
Consolidated Sand & Gravel Ltd.	Paris
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd.	New Toronto
Continental Machine & Tool Co.	Windsor
Copeland-Chatterson Ltd.	Brampton
Copp Clark Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Coronet Television Ltd.	Windsor
Corrugated Pipe Co.	Stratford
Coulter Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Oshawa
Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.	Cornwall
Craig Bit Co. Ltd.	North Bay
Crane Limited	Kingston
Crane Packing Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
D. C. Cropp Canning Co.	Niagara Falls
Crothers Engineering Ltd.	Toronto
Crystal Glass and Plastics Limited	Toronto
Cudahy Packing Co.	Toronto
Dare Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Henry Davis & Co.	Toronto
Daymac Robes Ltd.	Toronto
Dearborn Chemical Co.	Toronto
Deloro Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	Deloro
DeVilbiss Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Diamond State Fibre Company of Canada Limited	Toronto
John Dickinson Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton
Dixie Cup Company (Canada) Ltd.	Brampton
Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.	Eastview
Dominion Colour Corporation Ltd.	New Toronto
Dominion Die Casting Ltd.	Wallaceburg
Dominion Forge and Stamping Co. Ltd.	Walkerville
Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd.	Burlington

NAME	LOCATION
Dominion Magnesium Limited.	Haley Station
Dominion Metalware Industries Ltd.	Port Credit
Dominion Plate and Window Glass Co.	Windsor
Dominion Salt Co. Ltd.	Sarnia
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Dominion Wheel & Foundries	Toronto
Donald Ropes & Wire Cloth Ltd.	Hamilton
Doon Twines, Limited	Kitchener
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	Sarnia
Drycraft Products and Contracting Ltd.	Dryden
Dryden Paper Co. Ltd.	Dryden
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Duplate Canada Limited	Oshawa
Dye & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited	Kingston
East Side Plating Co.	Windsor
Electroline Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Electrolite Products Ltd.	Toronto
Elgin Handles Ltd.	St. Thomas
Elwood Metal Products	Tilbury
Empire Brass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	London
Engineering Tool & Forgings Ltd.	St. Catharines
English Electric Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
English Electric Co. of Canada Ltd.	St. Catharines
Equipment Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Essex Boiler & Heating Engineering Co.	Windsor
Essex Wire Corp. Limited	Windsor
European Industrial Products Ltd.	Toronto
Excelsior Screen Process Ltd.	Toronto
Exolon Co.	Thorold
Fahralloy Canada Ltd.	Orillia
Falls Manufacturing Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Federal Wire & Cable Co.	Guelph
Ferranti Electric Ltd.	Mount Dennis
Electro-Metallurgical Company of Canada	Welland
Fiberglas Canada Limited	Guelph
Fibre Products of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Fine Chemicals of Canada Ltd.	Scarborough
Fine Papers Limited	London
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
Firth Brown Tools (Canada) Ltd.	Galt
R. D. Fleck and Co. Ltd.	Oshawa
Flexonics Corporation Ltd.	Brampton
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.	Trafalgar Township
Fraser Box and Lumber Co.	Windsor
French Ivory Products Ltd.	Etobicoke
Frigidaire Products of Canada Ltd.	Scarborough
Fuller Brush Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Fyfe Oil Filters Limited	Toronto
W. J. Gage & Company Ltd.	Toronto
Gair Company Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Gaston & Nicol Ltd.	New Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Gay Company Ltd.	Oshawa
Gelling Industries Ltd.	Welland
General Engineering Company Ltd.	Toronto
General Motors of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa
General Motors Diesel Ltd.	London
Georgian China Limited	Collingwood
Gerrard Co. Limited	Hamilton
Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Glenayr Mills Co.	Lanark
Glendale Spinning Mills Ltd.	Hamilton
Globe Stamping Company Ltd.	Kitchener
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	New Toronto
Gotfredson Ltd.	Windsor
Graham Metal Products	Preston
Gray Forgings and Stampings Ltd.	Toronto
Greb Shoe Company Ltd.	Kitchener
A. P. Green Fire Brick Company Ltd.	Acton
B. Greening Wire Company Ltd.	Hamilton
Grey Mist Hosiery Ltd.	Hanover
Griffiths Laboratories Ltd.	Scarborough
Grimsby Foods Ltd.	Hamilton
Guelph Stove Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company Ltd.	Toronto
Haig Printing & Office Supplies Ltd.	Toronto
Hamilton Cotton Company	Dundas
Hammond Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Guelph
Harber Mfg. Company	Fort Erie
Hart and Cooley Mfg. Co.	Fort Erie
Stewart Hartshorn Co. Ltd.	Renfrew
Health and Sherwood Limited	Kirkland Lake
Hercules Presses Ltd.	Toronto
J. M. Hill & Son	Ottawa
Hinde & Dauch Paper Company	Trenton
Hobbs Glass Limited	London
Hobbs Glass Limited	Sarnia
Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada	London
R. M. Hollingshead of Canada Ltd.	Bowmanville
Horton Steel Works Limited	Fort Erie
Houdaille-Hershey of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa
Howard Smith Paper Mills	Cornwall
Hubbard Portable Oven Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
W. J. Hughes & Son Corn Flower Ltd.	Toronto
Huron Steel Products Company	Windsor
Hussmann Refrigerator Co. Ltd.	Brantford
Irvington Varnish & Insulator of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
International Nickel Company of Canada	Copper Cliff
International Malleable Iron Company Ltd.	Guelph
International Harvester Company of Canada	Hamilton
International Harvester Company of Canada	Chatham
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Insulation Products Limited	Port Colborne
John Inglis Company Limited	Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Imperial Oil Limited	Sarnia
Imperial Furniture Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Stratford
Johnson Matthey & Mallory Ltd.	Toronto
S. C. Johnson & Son Ltd.	Brantford
H. J. Jones Sons Ltd.	London
Jones Box and Label Company	London
Joy Manufacturing Company	Galt
K. D. Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Kingston
K. & M. Metal Stamping	Windsor
Kaumagraph Limited	Paris
Kelsey Wheel Company	Windsor
Kelvinator of Canada Ltd.	London
Kruger Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Kemp Products Limited	London
Kendall Bronze & Iron Works Ltd.	Toronto
Wm. Kennedy & Sons Limited	Owen Sound
Kent Steel Products Limited	Toronto
Kenwood Mills Limited	Arnprior
Kilian Mfg. Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Kraft Containers Limited	Hamilton
Kroehler Manufacturing Company	Stratford
H. Krug Furniture Company Ltd.	Kitchener
John Labatt Limited	London
Label Rite Company Ltd.	Toronto
Lake of the Woods Milling Company	London
Lakeview Wood Products	Lakeview
Lambert Pharmacal Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Larsen & Shaw Limited	Walkerton
Lealand Company Limited	Tilbury
Leeds Bridge & Iron Works Ltd.	Gananoque
Leepo Machine Products Ltd.	Riverside
Leland Electric Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Lemery Distribution Limited	Peterborough
Le Page's Inc.	Toronto
F. H. Leslie Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Lever Bros. Ltd.	Toronto
Life Savers Limited	Hamilton
Lightning Fastener Company Limited	St. Catharines
Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Lionite Abrasives Ltd.	Stamford
Livingston Wood Manufacturing Ltd	Windsor
London Motor Products	London
Lundy Fence Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Mammy's Bread Limited	Hamilton
Manton Bros. Limited	Toronto
Marathon Paper Mills	Marathon
Markad Company	Toronto
Massey Harris Company	Toronto
C.C. Meredith Company	Streetsville
K. & M. Metal Stamping	Windsor
Metals & Alloys Ltd.	Toronto
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.	Leaside

NAME

LOCATION

Modern Containers Ltd.	Toronto
Modern Tool Works Ltd.	Toronto
Moffats Limited	Toronto
Monogram Glass Co. of Canada Ltd.	Etobicoke
H. Morris & Sons	St. Catharines
Mount Royal Metal Company Ltd.	Scarborough
Munro Metals Products Ltd.	Hamilton
Murray Associates Ltd.	Toronto
Murphy Paint Company Ltd.	Windsor
McCormick's Limited	London
McCrindle Steel Products	Windsor
McKee Bros.	Elmira
McKinnon Industries Ltd.	Merritton
National Cash Register Company of Canada	Toronto
National Drug Company	London
National Hosiery Mills Ltd.	Hamilton
National Rubber Company Ltd.	Toronto
National Sewer Pipe Company Ltd.	Hamilton
Naugatuck Chemicals Ltd.	Elmira
Neptune Patterns Ltd.	Long Branch
Niagara Wire Weaving Limited	Niagara Falls
Nickleson Tool & Die Co.	Windsor
North American Cyanamid Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Northern Electric Company	Belleville
Norton Company of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
Norton Company	Chippawa
O'Cedar of Canada Limited	Stratford
O'Keefe's Brewing Company Ltd.	Toronto
Ohio Chemical Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Oneida Limited	Toronto
Ontario Cheese Producers Association	Belleville
Ontario Hosiery Manufacturing Company	Toronto
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co.	Kenora & Fort Frances
Ontario Steel Products Limited	Chatham
Outboard Marine & Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.	Peterborough
Packard Electric Company Limited	St. Catharines
Page Hersey Tubes Ltd.	Welland
Paris Dunbrick Company Ltd.	Paris
Peek Frean (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Perfect Circle Company Ltd.	Leaside
Phillips Electrical Works Ltd.	Brookville
Phoenix Engineered Products Ltd.	Toronto
Pitman Moore Company of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Plymouth Cordage Company Ltd.	Welland
Polymer Corporation Ltd.	Sarnia
Powerlite Devices Ltd.	Toronto
Powertronic Equipment Ltd.	Toronto
Printers and Bookbinders Ltd.	Owen Sound
Process Equipment Limited	London
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Purolator Products (Canada) Ltd.	Etobicoke
Procter and Gamble Company of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton

NAME	LOCATION
Queen City Bedding Company Ltd.	Toronto
R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.	Prescott
Ramsden Manufacturing Company	London
Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Richards, Wilcox, Canadian Comany Ltd.	London
Ritchie Feed & Seed Company	Ottawa
F. W. Roberts Manufacturing Co. of Canada	Niagara Falls
P. L. Robertson Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Milton
Robertson-Irwin Ltd.	Hamilton
Robertsteel (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton
Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd.	Humberstone
Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co. of Canada Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Rootes Motors Ltd.	Toronto
Royal Metal Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Galt
Russel-Hipwell Engines Ltd.	Owen Sound
Russell Industries Ltd.	North York Township
Helena Rubinstein Ltd.	Toronto
Morton Ross	Toronto
S. K. D. Company	Amherstburg
Savage Shoes Limited	Preston
St. Lawrence Rendering Co. Ltd.	Cornwall
Sault Structural Steel Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Scheels Brothers Ltd.	Arnprior
Scott McHale Ltd.	London
Seeley System Corp. Limited	Toronto
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
St. Regis Paper Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Dryden
Simplex Textiles Ltd.	Prescott
T. Sisman Shoe Co. Ltd.	Aurora
N. Slater Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Sarnia Marine and Machine Ltd.	Sarnia
Smith Calver Ltd.	Guelph
Smith Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Weston
Smith & Sons	Toronto
Smoke Body Works Ltd.	Toronto
Soil Pipe and Fittings Limited	Mimico
Sonoco Products of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
South Frontenac Co-operative Ltd.	Kingston
A. G. Spalding & Bros. of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
Spin-Tex Ltd.	Strathroy
Square D Company Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Stafford Foods Ltd.	Hamilton
Standard Cycle Products Ltd.	Toronto
Standard Radio Products	Kitchener
Stanley Home Products of Canada Ltd.	London
Star Expansion Bolt Ltd.	Toronto
Stauffer-Dobbie Ltd.	Galt
Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
Steel Equipment Co. Ltd.	Pembroke
Steel Fabricating & Welding Ltd.	Dundas
Steel Fabricators of Canada	Toronto
Sterling Aluminum Co.	Toronto
Stokes Division, General Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada	Welland

NAME	LOCATION
Stone Straw Corp. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Stratford Brass Co.	Stratford
Stratford Machine and Tool Co.	Stratford
Stratford Moulded Plastics Ltd.	Stratford
Sun Oil Co.	Sarnia
Sunshine Waterloo Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Super Oil Seal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Superior Products Ltd.	Sarnia
Swift Canadian Co.	Stratford
Taylor Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	London
Taylor Instrument Companies of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Termus Co.	Fort Erie
Thermos Bottle Co. Limited	Toronto
E. G. Thomas and Son	Toronto
Thompson Products Ltd.	St. Catharines
Thomson (Canada) Rivet Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Thor-Canadian Company Ltd.	Toronto
Tileo Ltd.	Peterborough
Timber Structures Ltd.	Peterborough
Tip-Top Tailors Limited	Toronto
Title Dress Co.	Toronto
Toledo Scale Company of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Toronto Elevators Ltd.	Toronto
Toronto Refrigeration Fixture Co.	Toronto
Toronto Woodworking Ltd.	Toronto
Trailmobile Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Trent Cotton Co.	Trenton
Triad Appliances Ltd.	North York
Turnbull Elevator Co.	Toronto
Universal Engineering Service	Guelph
Sam C. Vance Co. Ltd.	Tillsonburg
Vietaulic Company of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Victory Mills Limited	Toronto
Volta-Insulator Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Vio-Bin Co. of Canada Ltd.	St. Thomas
Vulcan Machinery & Equipment	Fort William
Wagstaffe Limited	Hamilton
Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd.	Windsor
Walker Machine Shop	Windsor
Walker Press Limited	Paris
Weatherhead Co. of Canada Ltd.	St. Thomas
Welland Electric Steel Foundry Ltd.	Welland
R. D. Werner (Canada) Ltd.	Oshawa
Westeel Products Ltd.	Toronto
West Machinery Ltd.	Simcoe
Weston Bakeries Limited	Toronto
Willard Storage Battery Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Norman Williams & Co.	Windsor
Wilson Laboratories Ltd.	Dundas
Windsor Fence and Wire Products	Windsor
Windsor Tool & Die Limited	Windsor
L. & M. Wingold Construction Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Woburn Chemicals Limited	Leaside
Woods Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Welland

Acknowledgments

The Trade and Industry Branch appreciates the continued
co-operation and support of the following:

Department of Industrial Research Services, Ontario Research Foundation
Industrial Commissions of the Municipalities of Ontario
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario
Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of Ontario
Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa
Business Development Departments, Chartered Banks and National Railways
United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service
United States Consulate General
Other Foreign Consulates
Bureau of Statistics and Research, Ontario
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Canadian Manufacturers' Association
Canadian Exporters' Association
Canadian Importers' Association
etc.

Memoranda



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Ontario Industrial Review

The Trade and Industry Branch

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Government of Ontario



The Trade and Industry Branch

Department of Planning and Development

159 Bay Street

Toronto 1, Canada

Telephone Em. 3-6138

May, 1953

The Honourable William K. Warrender, Q.C.,
Minister of Planning and Development,
Parliament Buildings,
Queen's Park,
TORONTO.

Sir:

Herewith a Review of the activities of this
Branch for the period January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. Lytle.

Director

Organization of the Trade and Industry Branch

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH of the Ontario Department of Planning and Development was established in 1945 to promote the economic growth of the Province through the development of its trade and industry. The Trade and Industry Branch is located at 159 Bay Street, in Toronto, and the staff is organized in four main divisions:

Industrial Division

Trade Division

Municipal Division

Information and

Public Relations Division

THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION is chiefly concerned with advising Ontario manufacturers who are planning to expand their industries and with counselling Canadian manufacturers and those from other countries who have decided to establish new industries in Ontario. As part of this service, manufacturers are supplied with information on industrial sites, factory premises, labour supply and rates, power supply, transportation facilities and domestic and export markets.

THE TRADE DIVISION assists manufacturers and importers to establish reliable business connections in Ontario for the distribution of their goods. The Division also assists Ontario manufacturers to locate sources of raw materials and to find and establish new export markets for their products.

THE MUNICIPAL DIVISION promotes a close liaison between the municipalities of Ontario and

prospective new or expanding industries. The Division maintains records of industrial statistics on all Ontario communities for the guidance of industrial prospects and assists municipal efforts directed towards industrial development.

THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION co-operates with Provincial and Federal Departments in compiling and distributing technical information. The Division also prepares and publishes resource information, reports and promotional literature on Ontario's trade and industry and on the work of the Trade and Industry Branch.

THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES of the Ontario Research Foundation are sponsored by the Trade and Industry Branch in order to provide scientific and technical information based on laboratory research to industries throughout Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT of Ontario House, London, England, works in close co-operation with the Trade and Industry Branch to promote trade between the respective markets and the movement of overseas industries to Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH, CHICAGO, provides a direct and comprehensive service to manufacturers in the mid-western United States interested in the establishment of branch manufacturing plants in Ontario.

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

Department of Planning and Development

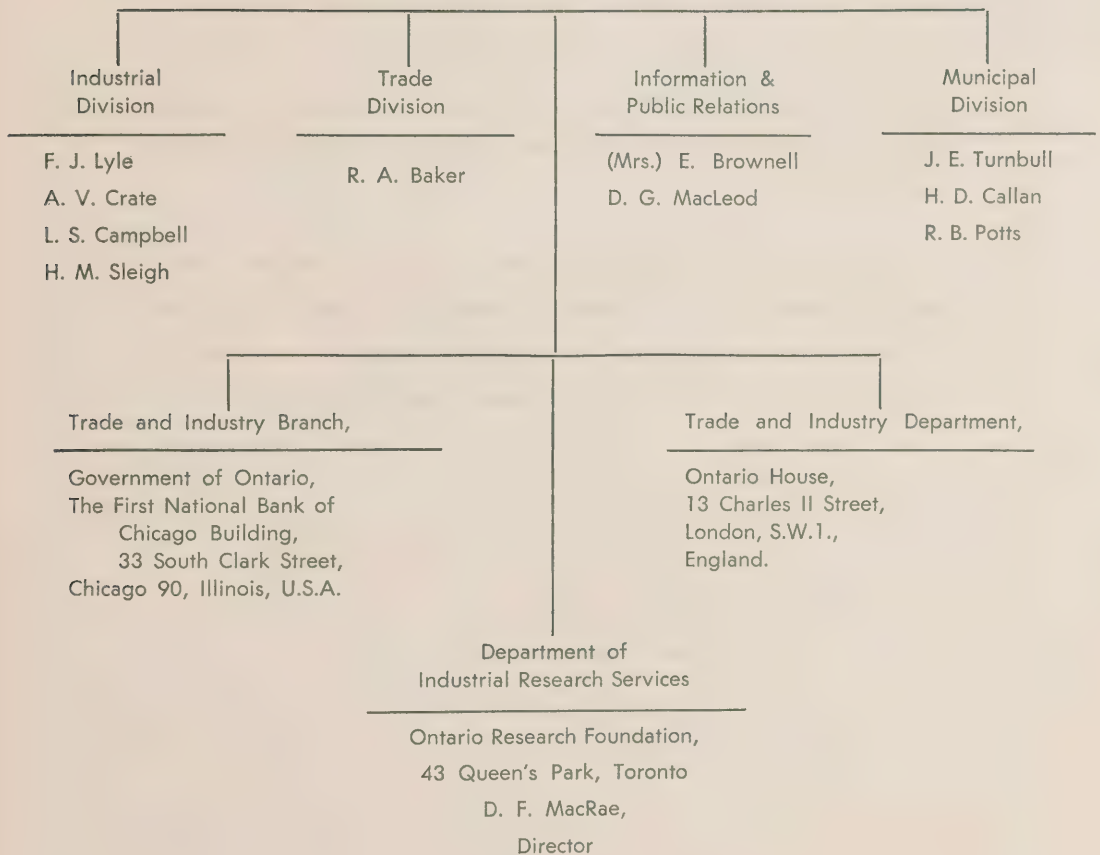
W. K. WARRENDER, Q.C., Minister

TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

159 Bay Street, Toronto

F. J. LYLE, Director

A. V. CRATE, Assistant Director



The Trade and Industry Branch of the Government of Ontario takes pleasure in announcing the establishment of a branch office in Chicago to serve the mid-western industrial area of the United States.

Formerly this area was served from the head office of the Trade and Industry Branch in Toronto, but the steadily growing demand for information on the industrial opportunities which exist in the Province of Ontario and the increasing requests for service on branch plant establishment have made necessary this addition to the Government's industrial development facilities.

The office in Chicago will serve the mid-western states from Ohio westward. All manufacturers in this area are invited to take full advantage of the free, confidential and comprehensive service provided by the Government of Ontario.

Trade and Industry Branch,
Government of Ontario,
The First National Bank of Chicago Bldg.,
33 South Clark Street,
Chicago 90, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

Annual Review

1952

The year 1952 marks another milestone in Canada's economic progress. A new and solid type of confidence across the land was apparently born during the year for one after another of Canada's leaders in industry and Government forecast without reservation a steady expansion of the Canadian economy for the next ten to twenty-five years. The forecasts in all cases were based on sober assessments of Canada's achievements since the war and on careful appraisals of Canada's potential for the future.

The achievements of the post-war years are very impressive. In 1952 Canada's gross national product reached a record value of \$23 billion, an increase of 92 per cent over 1946; gross value of manufacturing production a record of \$17.5 billion, an 118 per cent increase; total capital investment a record of \$5.1 billion, a 100 per cent increase, and capital investment in manufacturing \$929 million, an increase of 75 per cent over 1947. Each year since 1948 Canada has reinvested in capital expenditures amounts in excess of one-fifth of her gross national product, a world record in that regard.

Canada's potential for the future is equally impressive. The expectation of ten to twenty-five years of continuing growth and prosperity rests on the fact that the strong forces for expansion operating in the Canadian economy have created a momentum which will carry us forward for at least that period of time.

The first of these is a growing domestic market. Canada's population has increased by one-half during the past twenty-five years. Assuming that the birth rate remains high and

the death rate continues to fall and assuming that immigrants come to Canada in large numbers, Canada's population, presently numbering 14.5 million, may be expected to reach 20 to 23 million twenty-five years hence. A rising domestic economy combined with a steadily increasing standard of living will create an augmented market for present commodities and a new market for new commodities.

A greater domestic market will lessen our dependence upon export trade, although foreign trade, in itself, constitutes a powerful support for our buoyant economy. Canada, as one of the world's foremost trading nations, reached in 1952, a record for exports of \$4.4 billion. However, Canadians continued to support international efforts to expand the flow of world trade and imported a record \$4,000 million worth of goods.

Another strong force for expansion is Canada's increasing importance as a storehouse of raw materials and essential minerals needed to feed not only our own industrial machine but that in other countries. Favourable, and in some cases monopoly, export markets await Canadian materials. As far as the United States is concerned the Paley Report makes this fact abundantly clear. Fifty years ago the United States produced a far greater supply of raw materials than it needed. To-day it produces ten per cent less than required and by 1975 it will have to import at least twenty per cent of its requirements.

While reserves of some essential minerals in the United States are diminishing, Canada's

reserves are in many cases just being discovered or are in the early stages of their development. Even on the basis of percentage of known North American reserves, Canada holds 67 per cent of the iron ore, 99 per cent of the nickel, 22 per cent of the sulphur, 34 per cent of the lead, 95 per cent of the titanium and 24 per cent of the zinc—and new reserves of these and other strategic materials, including uranium, are being found and exploited at an imposing rate.

Perhaps the most spectacular resource development has been the discovery of oil and natural gas in Western Canada. Although only 600,000 square miles, or less than 5 per cent of the prospective oil-bearing areas, have been adequately explored, we have enough oil on hand now to meet a daily demand of 455,000 barrels for the next ten years. Our sudden eminence as an oil-producing nation has outstripped our facilities for delivering oil to its markets but by 1955 with increased facilities it is expected that Canada will be entirely self-sufficient in oil.

Canada in the future, as a treasure house of these vital materials, is assured of a preferred position both in industrial production and in export trade in basic materials.

In this unsettled world the expansion force of defence expenditures cannot be overlooked. Undoubtedly, two world wars have accelerated Canada's rate of industrial expansion but it would be incorrect to conclude that her present high rate of production is attributable to defence spending. It is estimated that only about 6 per cent of Canada's gross national product is directed towards defence. Unfortunately, some measure of defence spending must always be part of our national budget. However, Canada's economy is not so vulnerable to fluctuations in defence expenditures as is that of the United States although Canada's per capita contribution to international defence is equal to theirs. A cut in Canada's defence spending corresponding to a cut of 25 per cent in that of the United States would amount to only about 2 per cent of our gross national product—or the equivalent of the increase in our gross national product resulting from last year's bumper wheat crop over that of an average crop.

In capital expenditures on natural resource development and new construction, machinery and equipment, Canada each year has established new records. In 1952 capital investment reached \$5.1 billion, but the outlook for 1953 is an estimated \$5.4 billion. Capital expenditures in 1953

by manufacturing industry alone are expected to be about 5 per cent less than the previous year due to the completion of post war expansion programmes in some of the major industries. However, outlays in such industries as transportation equipment, metals and oil refining and in mining generally will show further increases. Expenditures on new housing are likely to be \$981 million, a 15 per cent increase over 1952. In trade, financial and service establishments, they will reach an estimated \$431 million, which is one-third greater than outlays in the previous year.

Our long term capital investment programme is promising for there are many projects for the future. These include the St. Lawrence Seaway, power developments in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the North West Territories, oil and natural gas pipe lines, the expansion of air, railway and highway transportation systems, and the establishment of many new industries as well as the expansion of present ones.

This capital investment programme has both an immediate and a delayed impact on the Canadian economy. It supports the present high level of prosperity—but, even more important, it creates a steadily increasing capacity to produce, which in turn ensures an ability to maintain this high level in the years to come.

It is not generally realized that Canada is exceeding any other country in the record amount of earnings being ploughed back into developing natural resources and financing industrial and commercial expansion. Last year 23 per cent of the value of our gross national product was re-invested. But even more significant is the fact that, with respect to funded debt, Canadians themselves are financing 85 per cent of the nation's development — this in spite of a record influx of capital from abroad.

In the assessment of Canada's achievements to date and Canada's potential for the future the Province of Ontario maintains a commanding position. As the major manufacturing province, Ontario equals the combined strength of the other nine provinces and contributes one-half of the total for all of Canada in value of goods produced, employment and payrolls, and capital investment.

During 1952, Ontario's 13,200 manufacturing industries achieved an all-time record producing goods worth \$8.6 billion. With a population of

4.8 million Ontario in August of that year reported the greatest labour force in its history—1,926,000 working in civilian employment, 36 per cent in manufacturing. Capital expenditures by manufacturing industries in new plants and equipment reached a peak of \$492 million—55 per cent of the total for all of Canada.

The Province of Ontario can lay claim to a generous share in the forces for expansion operating in the Canadian economy. Ontario has the greatest provincial population and the highest payrolls and wages. Its close proximity to Quebec, the second largest provincial market, and to export markets in the six states adjacent to its borders gives Ontario special advantages as the centre of Canada's most profitable domestic market as well as a distribution centre for goods destined for other markets at home and abroad.

To the Canadian storehouse of raw materials and essential minerals Ontario contributes the world's greatest source of nickel, Canada's greatest supply of gold, and a major share of the iron-ore in addition to many other basic commodities. Mineral production in Ontario increased by 150 per cent between 1946 and 1952 when it reached a value of \$480 million—the highest provincial output in Canada.

As the major industrial province, Ontario plays a leading role in defence production. It is estimated that in 1952 approximately 6 per cent of Ontario's manufacturing production was devoted to defence materials. In 1953 the proportion will be about 8 per cent.

The expansion force of Canadian capital investment in resource development and industrial growth has exerted its greatest impact on Ontario. As the workshop of the nation, Ontario manufactures the steel, heavy machinery, electrical goods and mechanical equipment needed for the oil wells of Alberta, the aluminum plants of British Columbia, the iron-ore mines of Labrador, and so on. New projects undertaken anywhere in Canada mean increased output for Ontario's factories and to keep pace with Canada's needs, Ontario's industries each year have exceeded the previous one in the amounts spent on expanding their plants and manufacturing facilities. In 1950 capital investments by manufacturing industry reached \$217 million; in 1951, \$385 million; in 1952, \$492 million.

Ontario also has a substantial share in Canada's long-term capital investment programme. Bor-

dering on four of the five Great Lakes the Province has a paramount interest in the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Not only will the Seaway open up the industrial centres of Ontario to direct shipments of goods and raw materials, but it will also assist Ontario industries through lower freight charges to exploit new export markets all over the world. Moreover, the Seaway project will provide an additional one and one-half million horsepower of low cost hydro-electric power which our expanding economy will make a necessity by 1956.

Oil and gas pipe lines must be built from Western Canada to refineries and industrial areas in Ontario. Highways, homes, schools, commercial, office, service and public buildings must be constructed to serve the needs of an increasing population and a rapidly growing economy. In all of this investment programme for the future, the construction of new industries and the expansion of established industries must play the leading role and set the pattern for the development of the Province in the years to come.

Each year about 90 per cent of Ontario's industrial growth is attributable to the expansion of established industries which build additions to their present plants or build branch plants in new locations. A list of companies undertaking major expansions during 1952 is given later in this Review. However, each year the number of new industries coming to Ontario has exceeded the previous year. Over 600 industries new to Ontario have been established here since the end of World War II by interests in Great Britain, United States, Europe and the other nine provinces of Canada.

The influx of new industries, the products they make, the locations chosen and the interesting trends affecting new industry development merit some description in detail.

The new industries for the last four years are shown below:

	1949	1950	1951	1952
New industries	47	78	92	126

The products made by these new industries are indicative of the sectors of our industrial economy now growing rapidly. Feeder plants making parts and accessories for the automotive industry—Ontario's major manufacturing industry; forgings, castings, parts and accessories for the aircraft industry which, with its defence contracts and its long range development programme, is coming to the industrial forefront; new plants for

the refining, processing and final manufacture of chemical products which have made it possible for Ontario to lead all of Canada in this field; electrical apparatus and supplies, electronic equipment and components and in the past year, television equipment, all of these are well represented in the products to be manufactured by the new industries.

That Ontario is the workshop of Canada is confirmed again by the many new industries in the engineering field set up in this Province to make equipment for the natural resource development taking place here and in other parts of Canada. Where formerly the volume of equipment sold by the parent firms was insufficient to warrant manufacturing in Canada, the new orders resulting from the upsurge in resource developments in oil, minerals, base metals, nickel, uranium, lead, zinc, asbestos and so on made on-the-spot servicing necessary and manufacture in Canada imperative if full advantage of the market for their products was to be taken. They chose Ontario because here they would be in a position to serve resource development across Canada from a central location and at the same time build a steady business for similar or allied products in the large established markets of central Canada.

Before referring to the locations in Ontario chosen by the new industries, mention might be made of a number of interesting trends which have affected, and will in the future affect to a greater extent, the flow of new industries and new capital investment into this Province from other countries.

The country of origin of the new industries coming to Ontario during the last four years is shown below:

Origin	1949	1950	1951	1952
Canada	10	42	46	37
United States	22	28	32	52
United Kingdom	13	7	9	28
West Germany	—	—	3	3
Others	2	1	2	6
	—	—	—	—
Total new industries	47	78	92	126

The continued and increasing participation of the United States in the Canadian economy is a trend of great importance. Already Canada's best

customer in world trade, the United States bought 54 per cent of Canada's total exports during 1952. Residents of the United States hold stocks and bonds representing a 25 per cent interest in the over-all business sector of Canada's economy, including a 37 per cent interest in our manufacturing industries and a 35 per cent interest in our mining, smelting and petroleum industries. In fact, the 1951 American investment in all branches of our rapidly growing petroleum industry amounted to 52 per cent of the total book value.

For the past four years the United States has led all countries except Canada herself in the number of new industries established in Ontario—52 being established during the year past. This inexorable participation by American interests in resource development as well as in new and expanding manufacturing industry in Canada will continue and in all likelihood will increase in the years ahead.

The traditional participation in Canada's growth by British interests developed two new trends during 1952. In the first place, the export drive to dollar countries, into which Great Britain has poured a major part of her industrial production since the end of World War II, has reached substantial proportions as far as trade with Canada is concerned. A point has been reached where in many cases export sales are of sufficient volume to warrant manufacturing in Canada. A definite pattern has been established, first export sales, then assembly and servicing and finally manufacturing in Canada.

Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom has opened the door financially in a generous fashion. Until recently the British Government, in order to conserve dollars, held a close rein over such transfers by British concerns for long term investment in Canada. Now, however, it is convinced that a sure and steady flow of dollars back to the British Treasury can best be maintained by the traditional pattern of long term investment in the dollar countries. Accordingly, in 1952 the British Government announced a relaxation in its exchange restrictions and is now not only approving, but actually encouraging, long term investments in Canada. As a result, manufacturing firms as well as construction companies are coming to Canada from Great Britain in increasing numbers. Throughout the post war years the Trade and Industry Branch has persistently advocated the adoption of this policy and it is gratifying to see it finally become a reality.

A comparison of the investments in Canada by interests in Great Britain and in the United States is given below.

	United States (millions)	United Kingdom (millions)
1945	4,990	1,750
1946	5,157	1,668
1947	5,200	1,631
1948	5,566	1,593
1949	5,905	1,694
1950	6,565	1,723
1951	7,235	1,775

The third trend of major importance to become apparent in 1952 is the commencement of an aggressive drive on the part of West Germany to form an economic partnership with Canada. The division of Germany and its encirclement by Soviet satellite states has cut off West Germany from her former sources of basic food supplies and raw materials and in addition has denied her access to some of her traditional markets for manufactured goods. Moreover, like Great Britain, West Germany suffers from a shortage of dollars. The Government of West Germany, in seeking alternatives to these three restricting factors, sees in Canada the best solution to its problems. Canada is a source of many of the needed food products and raw materials. By building up exports markets in Canada for German-manufactured goods it is hoped to earn sufficient dollars to pay for its essential imports.

The Government of West Germany, in co-operation with German industry, is facing the difficulties inherent in developing this economic partnership with foresight and determination. It intends to support and encourage an export drive to Canada as part of a long term plan. The foundations of this reciprocal trade relationship with Canada have already been laid. Last year Canada's imports from Germany totalled over \$22 million, while Canada's exports to Germany were valued at nearly \$95 million. The fact that the West German Government has taken the largest single block of space at the Canadian International Trade Fair 1953 is an indication of the firmness of its intentions.

Again, the pattern followed for many years by the United States and latterly by Great Britain will be followed by West Germany—namely, export sales, assembly and finally manufacturing. Those German manufacturers who successfully negotiate the first two steps in the pattern will be granted permission to transfer sufficient capital to establish branch plants in Canada. Already six West German industries have come to Ontario. As the West German long term plan progresses many more industries will follow.

While Great Britain, the United States, West Germany and other countries are at present, and will in the future, contribute much to Canada's industrial growth, Canadians themselves are the major contributors to our progress. As has already been mentioned, Canada is financing 85 per cent of her own development. Canadians own 68 per cent of the over-all business sector of our economy, including 56 per cent of manufacturing and 58 per cent of mining, smelting and petroleum exploration and development.

A further indication of Canadian initiative in industrial growth is that of the 343 new industries coming to Ontario in the past four years, 135 were established by Canadian concerns. Of the 126 coming in 1952, 37 were Canadian in origin.

The locations chosen for these new industries reveal a pattern for Ontario's industrial development in the years ahead. Up until 1949 the greater proportion of new industries settled in the Greater Toronto area—an area extending from Oakville to Whitby and north to Aurora. Since that year decentralization of industry to the other parts of the Province has increased in momentum until in 1952 only 37 of the 126 new industries chose sites in this area, while 89 chose locations elsewhere.

This trend towards decentralization is shown below.

	1949	1950	1951	1952
New Industries	47	78	92	126
Greater Toronto Area	31	26	25	37
Other Ontario Areas	16	52	67	89

This movement towards dispersal of industry throughout the Province is healthy and constructive and gives every indication of continuing in increased measure.

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The year 1952 was a record year for industrial expansion in Ontario and present indications are that 1953 is likely to equal that record. Some of our foremost industries completed major expansion programmes last year and consequently it was believed that there might be some falling off in the rate of industrial expansion in 1953. However, evidence is now at hand that the new

industries which will be established here by manufacturers from the United States and abroad added to expansion of present industries—several of which are of major importance—should result in over-all expansion figures close to those for 1952.

Summing up, it is fair to state that basic positive forces for expansion still dominate the Canadian economy. While temporary fluctuations may occur at some times and in some industries, the momentum created by these forces for expansion should carry industry steadily forward towards wider and wider objectives in the coming years.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES

The Trade and Industry Branch sponsors the Department of Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation with a view to providing to industries which do not have research facilities of their own, technical advice or laboratory research to help solve some of their production or development problems.

The Department of Industrial Research Services in 1952 completed its fifth year of service to industry in Ontario and a review of the five years of operation reveals an increasing demand for its services, and demonstrates the essential role of research in the industrial growth of Ontario. Last year the total number of enquiries handled by the Department was 3,454. Of these, approximately one-third required the provision of technical data only; about one-third involved personal visits to industrial plants by members of the field engineering staff, while 1,220 enquiries required arranging for laboratory research work. The last group represents a 50 per cent increase over the previous year in the number of firms paying for the use of laboratory facilities for the development of some product or process necessary to the expansion of their industries.

The work of the Department of Industrial Research Services is now a widely recognized and very essential service to industry in this Province and its operation has been studied by visitors from abroad who intend to create comparable services to industry in their own countries.

TRADE & INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT ONTARIO HOUSE (London, England)

Since 1945 when Ontario House in London, England, was established, its Trade and Industry Department has worked in close co-operation with the Trade and Industry Branch to promote trade between the United Kingdom and Ontario and to interest United Kingdom manufacturers in establishing new industries here which would add to the sound industrial growth of our Province. In recent years the Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House has extended its services to manufacturers in European countries, notably West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

It is customary for British firms initially to explore the Canadian market for their products through export sales, then to form sales subsidiaries in Ontario and at a later date to establish new industries. The Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House assists British companies at all stages of their negotiations and in 1952, 375 British manufacturers were assisted to make satisfactory sales arrangements in Ontario, 30 firms were assisted in establishing sales subsidiary companies, and 34 British and Continental manufacturing companies completed negotiations and established new industries in our Province.

In 1952 the British Treasury was able to modify its restrictions on the export of British capital for investment overseas and it is estimated that the new manufacturing companies coming to Ontario represented an initial investment of 25 millions of dollars and that over 12 millions of dollars were transferred by British manufacturers for the purpose of expanding industries presently established in Ontario.

Promotional Activities

The Municipal Division of the Trade and Industry Branch reports that the municipalities of Ontario are playing an increasingly important part in industrial promotion and are looking to the Trade and Industry Branch for leadership and assistance in planning for and attracting new industries to their areas. To meet their demands the Trade and Industry Branch sponsored in March 1952 its Annual Municipal Industrial Promotion Conference attended by over 300 industrial commissioners, members of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other interested citizens from over 112 Ontario municipalities. Regional conferences attended by 388 delegates representing 121 Ontario municipalities were held in St. Catharines, Wingham, Woodstock, Lindsay, Cornwall, Kingston and Sarnia.

The trend towards decentralization of industry was accelerated during 1952 and the efforts of the Trade and Industry Branch in assisting municipalities to organize their promotional campaigns played an important part in this movement. In 1952, 12 additional communities organized active Industrial Promotion Committees to promote the sound industrial development of their community and to interest manufacturers in establishing new industries in their towns.

A new constructive trend in municipal industrial promotion is that in some areas small municipalities are combining their efforts in a comprehensive plan to promote the industrial growth of the whole area and the coming year will see a more widespread use of this co-operative effort.

During the year a District Representative of the Trade and Industry Branch, resident in London, was appointed to serve Western Ontario. Central Ontario and Northern Ontario are served from the main office of the Branch and Eastern Ontario by a representative resident in Perth.

Visits were made by the staff members of the Trade and Industry Branch to many municipalities throughout the Province in connection with organizing for industrial promotion, accompanying industrial prospects, or holding industrial promotion conferences.

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Ontario's industrial growth has attracted world-wide attention and the activities of the Information and Public Relations Division have expanded accordingly. Requests for statistical information on Ontario's trade and industry have increased greatly and have come from companies and individuals all over the continent. Periodicals and newspapers in Canada and abroad have been supplied with information or articles about Ontario's industrial progress and there has been a marked increase in the circulation of printed literature issued by the Branch.

Over 3,300 copies of Ontario's Annual Industrial Review 1951 have been circulated during the year. This Annual Review is now recognized as the official annual record of industrial development of this Province and as such is widely circulated on request to business firms, industrial prospects and other interested organizations all over the world.

During 1952 the Trade and Industry Branch participated in two major exhibitions—the Canadian International Trade Fair and The Canadian National Exhibition.

During the Trade Fair all members of the staff were on duty at a special office in the reception area in the Coliseum Building. Because the Fair is held in Toronto, the Branch plays a very active part in its administration and during the Fair makes many valuable contacts with manufacturers from all over the world.

At the Canadian National Exhibition the Trade and Industry Branch sponsored an exhibit illustrating the value to Ontario and to Canada, in terms of employment and payrolls, of Ontario's major manufacturing industry—the automotive industry. This exhibit was part of a co-ordinated exhibit arranged by the Department of Planning and Development which depicted particularly the work of the Trade and Industry Branch and the Industrial Research Services Department of the Ontario Research Foundation.

The year 1952 showed a continuance of the

steady influx of trade enquiries received by the Trade Division from companies in Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and European countries. Trade negotiations are in many instances preliminary steps leading to the establishment of new manufacturing industries or the expansion of existing manufacturing plants and are therefore an important aspect of the work of the Trade and Industry Branch.

At the close of the calendar year 1952 the Trade Division had 169 agency applications on file and reports that 47 agency arrangements were completed during the year.

New Ontario Industries

The records of the Trade and Industry Branch reveal that 126 new manufacturing industries were established in Ontario during 1952. It is estimated that these new industries represent an initial investment of \$32,000,000.00 in new plants and equipment.

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
Admiral Steel Products Ltd. (Product: Steel stripping)	Windsor	Canada
Advance Pattern Co. Inc. (Product: Paper dress patterns)	Toronto	United States
Allen-Bradley Company (Product: Electrical motor controls)	Galt	United States
Alsco Products of Canada Ltd. (Product: Aluminum sash and doors)	Toronto	United States
Antiference (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Radio and television aerals)	Toronto	Great Britain
Axefeldt, Valdemar (Product: Industrial brushes)	Preston	Denmark
Ayrshire Dockyards Co. Ltd. (Product: Cold rolled steel sections)	Milton	Great Britain
Barber-Greene (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Handling equipment)	Toronto	United States
Barton Tubes Ltd. (Product: Electric welded tubing)	Burlington	Great Britain
Barton, Wm. & Co. (Product: Metal stamping)	Paris	Canada
Betts & Co. Ltd. (Product: Metal bottle caps)	Toronto	Great Britain
Birdseye Mills (Product: Veneer logs)	Nestorville	United States
Bostitch-Canada Ltd. (Product: Staples and stapling machines)	Mimico	United States
Brantford Clay Products (Product: Brick and tile)	Brantford	Canada
British Cellophane Ltd. (Product: Cellophane)	Cornwall	Great Britain
Brockhouse, J. Co. Ltd. (Product: Cold rolled steel sections)	Toronto	Great Britain

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
Broom & Wade Ltd. (Product: Air compressors)	Toronto	Great Britain
Brown Fintube (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Heat convector tubes)	St. Thomas	United States
Cadesky, William (Product: Blankets)	Owen Sound	Canada
Canadian Alchemy Ltd. (Product: Paint drying agents)	Toronto	Great Britain
Canadian Aurora Lite Co. Ltd. (Product: Cold cathode lighting fixtures)	Woodstock	France
Canadian Diaphlex Ltd. (Product: Aircraft components and electrical devices)	Toronto	United States
Canadian Fabricated Products Ltd. (Product: Automobile upholstery)	Stratford	Canada
Canadian Rock Salt Co. (Product: Rock salt)	Windsor	Canada
Canadian Rockweld Co. (Product: Welding machinery and rods)	Toronto	Great Britain
Canadian Siempelkamp Ltd. (Product: Heavy presses)	Hamilton	West Germany
Canadian Stackpole Ltd. (Product: Radio and television components)	Toronto	United States
Canadian Toy Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Product: Toys)	Delhi	Canada
Canefco Limited (Product: Heat treating furnaces)	Toronto	United States
Cannest Brushes Limited (Product: Tooth brushes)	London	United States
Castel, J. & Co. (Product: Dry packed meats)	Hamilton	Canada
Chiksan Company (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Swivel pipe joints)	Brantford	United States
Clipper Coach Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Product: Cabin trailers)	Clinton	Canada

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
Clyde Tube Forgings (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Welding fittings and flanges)	Toronto	Great Britain
Comet Engineering (Product: Aircraft components)	Guelph	Canada
Commercial Shearing Ltd. (Product: Heavy metal stampings)	Hamilton	United States
Cosco Products Ltd. (Product: Metal furniture)	Oshawa	United States
Daly-Arrow Limited (Product: Electrolytic condensers)	Toronto	Great Britain
Domestic Tank & Equipment Ltd. (Product: Fuel oil tanks)	Toronto	Canada
Dual Parking Meter (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Parking meters)	Brampton	United States
Dussek Bros. & Co. Ltd. (Product: Cutting oils)	Belleville	Great Britain
Electrotube Corp. of Canada (Product: Cathode ray tubes)	Windsor	Canada
Esterbrook Pen Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Desk pens)	Toronto	United States
E-Z Sew Enterprises (Product: Drapery hooks and headers)	Windsor	United States
Federated Metals (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Nonferrous metal ingots and solders)	Toronto	United States
F. H. Welding Machines Limited (Product: Welding equipment)	Windsor	Canada
Fileano Company Ltd. (Product: Saws and files)	Guelph	Denmark
First Spice Mixing Co. Inc. (Product: Bulk spices, binders, curing materials)	Toronto	United States
Fram (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Oil filters)	Stratford	United States
Frontenac Farms Co-operative (Product: Cheese processing and packaging)	Kingston	Canada
Globe Union (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Radio and television components)	Toronto	United States

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
Hawkesbury Enterprises Limited (Product: Aircraft components)	Hawkesbury . . .	Canada
Hayward-Tyler Co. of Canada Ltd. (Product: Stainless steel castings)	Kitchener . . .	Great Britain
G.J.J.M. vd. Heijden (Product: Sportswear)	Niagara Falls . . .	Holland
Hellens Mining Reduction Co. Ltd. (Product: Silver bullion)	Cobalt	Canada
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company Canada Limited (Product: Steel safes and vaults)	Toronto	United States
Holman Bros. (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Drills and rock bits)	Kitchener . . .	Great Britain
Howard & Sons (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Solvents, technical chemicals)	Cornwall	Great Britain
Interlock Hose Couplings Co. Ltd. (Product: Hose couplings)	Perth	Great Britain
Ingot Metal Co. Ltd. (Product: Nonferrous metal alloys)	Toronto	Great Britain
Ipsenlab of Canada Ltd. (Product: Heat treating equipment)	Toronto	United States
Jessop Steel Co. Ltd. (Product: Specialty tool steel)	Wallaceburg . . .	United States
Joseph, N. C., Aluminum Company (Canada) Ltd. . (Product: Aluminum utensils)	Niagara Falls . . .	Great Britain
Kent Norlantic Ltd. (Product: Water and steam meters)	Toronto	Great Britain
Krunchee Potato Chip Co. Ltd. (Product: Potato chips)	Windsor	United States
Ladish Co. Ltd. (Product: Forgings and welded flanges)	Brantford	United States
Lawrence, J. W. Ltd. (Product: Aircraft and vehicle radiators)	Trenton	Great Britain
Leitz, Ernest (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Cameras, optical instruments)	Midland	West Germany
Lennox Furnace Co. of Canada (Product: Furnaces and air conditioning equipment)	Woodbridge . . .	United States

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
Lewis, G. Limited (Product: Printer's supplies)	Brampton	Canada
Lufty Manufacturing Co. (Ontario) Ltd (Product: Sleeping garments)	Stratford	Canada
McIntyre Aluminum Company (Product: Sashes and doors)	Chippawa	Canada
McVeigh, J. L. (Product: Barrel staves)	Warton	Canada
Magic Foil & Products (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Aluminum foil and waxed paper specialties)	Hamilton	United States
Maloney Aluminum Products of Canada Ltd. (Product: Aluminum doors)	Fort Erie	United States
Mechanical Handling Systems Inc. (Product: Conveyor systems)	Toronto	United States
Miller, H. J. & Co. Ltd. (Product: Wood products)	Parry Sound	Canada
Monarch Massage Equipment Ltd. (Product: Therapeutic vibrators)	Fort Erie	United States
Moore Air Equipment Ltd. (Product: Pneumatic tools)	London	Canada
Motorola (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Television receivers)	Toronto	United States
Munro Games Ltd. (Product: Table games equipment)	Burlington	Canada
Myhre Engineering (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Handling equipment)	Peterborough	Norway
Nash Corp. Manufacturing Ltd. (Product: Aluminum sash and doors)	Oshawa	Canada
Nelson Stud Welding Limited (Product: Electric welding equipment)	Toronto	United States
Neosid (Canada) Limited (Product: Iron dust cores)	Toronto	Great Britain
Newcomb Industries Ltd. (Product: Spray booths and dust collectors)	Windsor	United States
Nioli Industries Ltd. (Product: Wood and paper products)	Carleton Place	Sweden

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
S. Nord Chemical Co. Ltd. (Product: High distillates and allied products)	Petrolia	United States
North Bay Dimension Mill Ltd. (Product: Dimensioned lumber)	North Bay	United States
Oregon Saw Chains Ltd. (Product: Power saws)	Guelph	United States
Owen Sound Die & Engineering Ltd. (Product: Dies, fixtures and tools)	Owen Sound	Canada
Peerless Tool & Mould Co. (Product: Tools and dies)	Windsor	Canada
Perkins, F. (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Diesel engines)	Toronto	Great Britain
Playtex of Canada Ltd. (Product: Girdles, foam pillows)	Arnprior	United States
Precision Metal Workers (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Metal towel racks and office furniture)	Toronto	United States
Price Manufacturing Co. (Product: Wood products)	Parry Sound	Canada
Proto Tools of Canada Ltd. (Product: Forgings and castings)	London	United States
Pyrotenax Limited (Product: Electric cable)	Trenton	Great Britain
Radioelectric Manufacturing Co. (Product: Electronic equipment)	Windsor	Canada
Riverlake Oils Ltd. (Product: Gas and oil processing)	Fort William	Canada
Rohm & Haas Company of Canada Ltd. (Product: Industrial chemicals)	Toronto	United States
Setter Corporation (Product: Paper products)	Fort Erie	United States
Sheepbridge Engineering Ltd. (Product: Stainless steel castings)	Guelph	Great Britain
Shellaloy Casting Co. Ltd. (Product: Castings)	Guelph	Canada
Stran Steel of Canada Ltd. (Product: Prefabricated steel buildings)	Toronto	United States

FIRM NAME	AREA	ORIGIN
Syntron Limited (Product: Selenium rectifiers, power tools)	Stoney Creek	United States
Torrington Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd. (Product: Fan blades and blower wheels)	Oakville	United States
Texto-Plastics Limited (Product: Work clothing)	Windsor	Canada
Tiede Enterprises (Product: Plastic fishing tackle)	Windsor	Canada
Unistrut Products (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Prefabricated steel structural forms)	Chatham	United States
United Flexible Tubing Company of Canada Ltd. (Product: Flexible metal tubing)	Toronto	Great Britain
Valeriot Electronics Ltd. (Product: Electronic components)	Guelph	Canada
Vanadium Steel Ltd. (Product: High carbon steels)	London	United States
Venus, T. V. Ltd. (Product: Television and electrical appliances)	Windsor	Canada
Warsop Power Tools Ltd. (Product: Road breakers and rock drills)	Toronto	Great Britain
Watford Chemicals (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Industrial chemicals)	Toronto	Great Britain
Welded Equipment Ltd. (Product: Fuel oil storage tanks)	Ridgetown	Canada
Welded Products Ltd. (Product: Steel tanks)	Caledonia	Canada
Welwyn (Canada) Electrical Lab. (Product: Electric registers)	London	Great Britain
Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co. Inc. (Product: Dental equipment)	Toronto	United States
Wiarion Sash & Door Ltd. (Product: Sash and doors)	Wiarion	West Germany
The Williams Printing Materials Co. Ltd. (Product: Plastic and rubber printing materials)	Grimsby	United States
Wilson Jones Company (Canada) Ltd. (Product: Record forms and loose leaf binders)	Toronto	United States
Wilson Laboratories Ltd. (Product: Insecticides)	Dundas	Canada
Wooster Rubber Company (Product: Wire kitchen utensils)	Toronto	United States
Yardley Plastics of Canada Ltd. (Product: Blinds, sashes and screens)	Chatham	United States

Expansions of Ontario Industries

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has estimated that during 1952 Ontario's manufacturing industries invested \$492,000,000.00 on new manufacturing plants and on expansions of existing plants. A list of 323 of the major expansions of Ontario industries is given on the following pages.

NAME	LOCATION
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Acme Steel Company of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Addressograph-Multigraph of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Aladdin Industries Inc.	Toronto
Allan Candy Company Ltd.	Hamilton
Allied Manufacturing Company	Toronto
Almac Felt Manufacturing Company	Toronto
American Chemical Paint Company	Windsor
Anderson Flax Products Ltd.	Lucknow
Antoine Vanities Limited	Toronto
Arrowsmith Distributors Ltd.	Weston
Artistic Jewellery Company	Toronto
Audio Tool and Engineering Ltd.	Toronto
Austin Company Limited	Brantford
Auto-Lite Batteries of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Bancroft Lumber & Fuel Ltd.	Bancroft
Barlin-Scott Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Bauers Limited	Waterloo
Baxter, M. L. Ltd.	Toronto
Beach Industries Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Beauty Industries Limited	Hamilton
Bell Paper Box Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Belt Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Bentley's Sporting Goods Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Bickle-Seagrave Limited	Woodstock
Biltmore Hats Limited	Guelph
Bird-Archer Company Limited	Cobourg
Bonar & Bemis Limited	Burlington
Border Tool and Die Co Ltd.	Windsor
British American Oil Co. Ltd.	Clarkson

NAME	LOCATION
Bryant Pattern & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Butler Metal Products Ltd.	Preston
Calvert Distillers (Canada) Ltd.	Amherstburg
Canada Building Materials Ltd.	Toronto
Canada Foils Limited	Toronto
Canada Illinois Tools Ltd.	Toronto
Canada Iron Foundries Ltd.	Hamilton
Canada Packers Ltd.	Toronto
Canada Wood Specialty Co. Ltd.	Orillia
Canadian Admiral Corporation Ltd.	Port Credit
Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd.	St. Thomas
Canadian Automotive Trim Ltd.	Ajax
Canadian Bearings Limited	St. Catharines
Canadian Brass Company Limited	Galt
Canadian Breweries Ltd.	Windsor
Canadian Bridge Company Ltd.	Windsor
Canadian Cannery Ltd.	Amherstburg
Canadian Cannery Ltd.	Fonthill
Canadian Carborundum Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Electronics Products Co Ltd.	Kitchener
Canadian Gasket Co. Ltd.	Fort Erie
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Barrie
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Port Union
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Ottawa
Canadian Industries Limited	Copper Cliff
Canadian Industries Limited	Toronto
Canadian Industries Limited	Toronto
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.	Port Union
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Ltd.	Port Arthur
Canadian Name Plate Co Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Public Booth Co. Limited	Arnprior
Canadian Salt Company Ltd.	Windsor
Canadian Shipbuilding & Engineering Ltd.	Kingston
Canadian Shipbuilding & Engineering Ltd.	Collingwood
Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.	North Bay
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.	Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Canadian Worsted Manufacturing Ltd.	St. Thomas
Canners' Machinery Limited	Simcoe
Cansfield Electrical Works Ltd.	Toronto
Caplan, I. Ltd.	Toronto
Carhayes Limited	Brantford
Cecutti & Sons	Sudbury
Charis Limited	Port Hope
Choice Cut-Up Chicken Ltd.	Aurora
Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Clinton Hosiery Mills Ltd.	New Hamburg
Cluett Peabody & Co. of Canada Ltd.	Kitchener
Cochrane Dunlop Limited	Sudbury
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Collison-Goll Engineering Company	Toronto
Condor Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Courtlands (Canada) Ltd.	Cornwall
Coutts, Wm. E. Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Crane Limited	Port Arthur
Cummings, Charles C. & Co.	Toronto
Day-Smith Limited	Hespeler
DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
De Kalb Hybrid Corn Ltd.	Chatham
Delhi Industries	Delhi
Delhi Metal Products Co.	Delhi
Delta Chemicals Limited	Brantford
Dominion Auto Accessories Ltd.	Toronto
Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Dominion Fabrics Limited	Dunnville
Dominion Forge & Stamping Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Dominion Forge & Stamping Co. Ltd.	Walkerville
Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd.	Hamilton
Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Dominion Wheel & Foundries Ltd.	Toronto
Dowty Equipment of Canada Ltd.	Ajax
Dunham, C. A. Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Eansor, T. J. and Sons Ltd.	Windsor
East Side Plating Ltd.	Windsor
Eastern Power Devices Limited	Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Eastern Scale Works	Toronto
Eastern Welding Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Elgin Springs & Steel Products	Hamilton
"El-Mech" Tools Ltd.	Welland
Emanuel Products Ltd.	Toronto
Exide Batteries of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Fahrallloy Canada Ltd.	Orillia
Fentiman, F. & Sons Ltd.	Ottawa
Fern Shoe Company Ltd.	Penetanguishene
Flash Fasteners of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Fletcher Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Collingwood
Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Forsyth, John Ltd.	Kitchener
Foundry Services Limited	Guelph
Fritzsche Brothers of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Gage, W. J. & Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Gardiner-Wighton Ltd.	Toronto
General Foods Limited	Cobourg
General Motors Diesel Ltd.	London
General Motors of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa
General Motors of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
General Steel Wares Ltd.	London
General Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	Welland
Georgian Hosiery Mills Ltd.	Durham
Gilbey, W. & A. Ltd.	Toronto
Globe Envelopes Limited	Toronto
Goodfellow, Charles H. & Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Grant, Stanley A. Ltd.	Toronto
Gray-Bonney Tool Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Great Lakes Power Corp. Ltd.	Sioux Lookout
Great Lakes Power Corp.	Sault Ste. Marie
Groh's Cooler Ltd.	Preston
Gummed Papers Ltd.	Brampton
Hall Foundry Co. Ltd.	Hespeler
Hamilton Bridge Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Hamilton Match Plate Co.	Hamilton
Hamilton Plumbing & Heating Supplies Ltd.	Sarnia
Hard Metal Fabricators Limited	Toronto
Hardesty, W. C. Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Henry, M. A. Limited	Dundas

NAME	LOCATION
Heywood-Wakefield Co. of Canada Ltd.	Orillia
Hobart Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Owen Sound
Horn, A. C. Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Houdaille-Hershey of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa
Howley Products Co. Ltd.	Brantford
Hussman Refrigerator Co. Ltd.	Brantford
Imperial Oil Limited	Sarnia
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.	Toronto
International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd.	Port Colborne
International Products Company	Toronto
Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Johnstel Metal Products Ltd.	Windsor
Jones Box & Label Co. Ltd.	London
Joy Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Galt
Kawartha Art Ware Ltd.	Fenelon Falls
Kerr Brothers Ltd.	Toronto
Kondu Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Galt
Krim-Ko Corporation of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Kruger Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Labatt, John Ltd.	London
Lady Esther Ltd.	Toronto
Laura Secord Candy Shops Ltd.	Toronto
Lawrason, S. F. & Co. Ltd.	London
Leamington Tobacco Sales Corporation Ltd.	Simcoe
Lever Brothers Limited	Toronto
Light Alloys Limited	Harley
Line and Cable Accessories Ltd.	Toronto
Link-Belt Limited	Toronto
Link Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Gananoque
Livingston Wood Manufacturing Ltd.	Gravenhurst
Long, E. Limited	Orillia
Macotta Company of Canada Limited	Toronto
Magic Foils of Canada Ltd.	Ajax
Maple Leaf Metal Products Ltd.	Windsor
Maple Leaf Plastics Limited	Toronto
Marchand Furnace Limited	Tilbury
Marino Girotti	St. Catharines
Marra's Bread Limited	Amherstburg
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Master Pad Company	Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Master Tool & Grinding Company Limited	Windsor
Maxwell Limited	St. Marys
Melgreen Shoe Corporation	Hamilton
Metalix Limited	Toronto
Micromatic Hone Ltd.	Brantford
Micro Plastics Ltd.	Acton
Midland Footwear Manufacturing Ltd.	Midland
Mitchell Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Model Knitting Mills	Toronto
Modern Planned Kitchens Ltd.	Neustadt
Moeller Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd.	Dunnville
Moulded Fibre Limited	Brantford
Muratori Macaroni Manufacturing Company	Welland
MacLean, Hugh C. Publications Ltd.	Toronto
McClelland and Stewart Limited	Toronto
McKinnon Industries Limited	St. Catharines
National Auto Radiator Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Windsor
National Carbon Ltd.	Walkerton
National Fumigation Company	Windsor
National Hosiery Mills Ltd.	Hamilton
National Knitting Mills	Toronto
National Steel Car Corporation Ltd.	Hamilton
National Weaving Company	Dunnville
Natie Knitting Mills	Whitby
Niagara Vacuum Heating Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines
Nichols, R H. Ltd.	Toronto
Nicholson File Company	Port Hope
Nionta Oil Limited	Fort Erie
Noranda Mines Ltd.	Port Robinson
Northern Crane and Hoists Ltd.	Windsor
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	Fort Frances
Ontario Paper Co. Ltd.	Thorold
Ontario Plants Food Limited	Delhi
Ontario Television Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Outboard, Marine & Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited	Peterborough
Oxford Precision Products Ltd.	Woodstock
Packard Electric Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines
Parkhurst Products Limited	Toronto
Parquet Hardwood Co. Ltd.	Hamilton

NAME	LOCATION
Paulin, H. & Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Peerless Textile Products Co. Ltd.	Collingwood
Penn Controls Ltd.	Toronto
Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada Ltd.	Ottawa
Phillips Electrical Works Ltd.	Brockville
Polymer Corporation Ltd.	Sarnia
Porcelain & Metal Products Ltd.	Orillia
Porritts & Spencer Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
Powell, H. Chemical Company Ltd.	Bowmanville
Pratt & Lambert Inc.	Fort Erie
Process Equipment Ltd.	London
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Provincial Paper Ltd.	Thorold
Pye Canada Limited	Ajax
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Ltd.	Trenton
Radiator Specialty Company of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Ralston Purina Co. Ltd.	Woodstock
Raymond, Garfield Machine Tools	Waterloo
RCA Victor Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Reliable Store Fixture Company	Toronto
Reliance Electric & Engineering (Canada) Ltd.	Welland
Remington Rand Limited	Toronto
Ritchie, Harold F. & Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Riverside Poultry and Produce Company	London
Rollins Gears Limited	Woodstock
Rotor Electric Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Royal Canadian Art Pottery	Hamilton
Runnymede Iron & Steel Ltd.	Toronto
St. Mary's Cement Co. Ltd.	St. Mary's
Sarnia Bridge Co. Ltd.	Sarnia
Sault Structural Steel Co. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Scripto of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Sehl Engineering Limited	Kitchener
Shaw's Ice Cream Limited	St. Thomas
Simplex Textiles Limited	Prescott
Smart-Turner Machine Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Smit, J. K. & Sons of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Smith, Kirkaldy Dennison Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Amherstburg
Smith, Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Snap-On-Tools of Canada Ltd.	Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Somerville Limited	Toronto
Sonoco Products Company of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
Soo Falls Brewing Co. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Sparton of Canada Ltd.	London
Standard Electric & Manufacturing Co.	Toronto
Standard Radio Products	Kitchener
Standard Tube & T. I. Ltd.	Woodstock
Star Expansion Bolt Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Stark Electronic Instruments Limited	Ajax
Stirling Factories Limited	Fort Erie
Studebaker Corporation of Canada Ltd.	Burlington
Sturgeon Falls Lumber Co.	Mattawa
Sturgeons Limited	Toronto
Sturtevant Company of Canada Ltd.	Galt
Sudbury Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	Sudbury
Sudbury Planing Mills	Sudbury
Sullivan, M. & Sons Ltd.	Arnprior
Sunbeam Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Superior Converters Limited	Sturgeon Falls
Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd.	Toronto
Supreme Drug Limited	Toronto
Susan Shoes Limited	Burlington
Toilet Laundries (Ontario) Ltd.	Toronto
Toronto Elevators Ltd.	Chatham
Toronto Elevators Ltd.	Komoka District
Trane Company of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Tremco Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Trent Valley Baking Company Limited	Orillia
Tudhope Specialties Ltd.	Orillia
Tyler, W. S. Co. of Canada Ltd.	St. Catharines
United Grain Growers Ltd.	Port Arthur
Universal Fur Dressers & Dyers Ltd.	Toronto
Victory Mills Limited	Chatham
Viking Pump Company of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Visking Limited	Lindsay
Wade, Norman Co. Ltd.	Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Walker, Hiram, & Sons Ltd.	Windsor
Walker's Bread Limited	Ottawa
Wallace & Tiernan Ltd.	Toronto
Wallaceburg Brass Ltd.	Wallaceburg
S. J. & M. Wallack	Windsor
Wavy Industries Ltd.	Sudbury
Western Clock Co. Ltd.	Peterborough
West Machinery Ltd.	Simcoe
Weston Sheet Metal and Roofing Ltd.	Toronto
Weston Wood Specialty Ltd.	Toronto
Whittaker Brothers	Peterborough
Wilcox Engineering	Toronto
Windsor Steel Products Ltd.	Windsor
Wix Accessories Corporation Ltd.	Toronto
Wood, W. C. Company Ltd.	Guelph
Yardley of London (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto

Acknowledgments

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United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service
United States Consulate General
Other Foreign Consulates
Bureau of Statistics and Research, Ontario
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Canadian Manufacturers' Association
Canadian Exporters' Association
Canadian Importers' Association
etc.

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ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH



DEPARTMENT OF
PLANNING
AND
DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

The Ontario Industrial Review is issued annually by the Trade and Industry Branch. It is a report on the development of manufacturing industry in the Province of Ontario and its relation to the industrial economy of the Dominion of Canada. It includes a list of the new manufacturing industries locating in Ontario during the year and a list of the established industries building major expansions or branch plants in new locations throughout the Province.

F. J. LYLE,
Director,
Trade and Industry Branch.

HONOURABLE W. K. WARRENDER, Q.C.,
Minister,
Department of Planning and Development.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH



ONTARIO

ANNUAL REVIEW

1953

The great strides in industrial progress maintained consistently by Canada during the past ten years continued unabated during 1953. Measured by the accepted yardsticks of population, gross value of production, per capita production and new capital investment in plants and equipment (all industries), the increases over the preceding year and the percentage increases during the period 1946 to 1953 furnish striking proof.

	1953	% Increase 1946-53
Population (thousands) ..	14,781	20
Production (\$ billion)	24.2	100
Production—per civilian employee (\$)	4,575	79
Investment (\$ million)	1,844	218

This impressive rate of growth greatly exceeds that of the United States during the same seven year period.

	United States (% Increase)	Canada (% Increase)
Population	13	20
Production	80	100
Production—per civilian employee	67	79
Investment	40	218

Following upon a ten year period of phenomenal expansion during which Canada's major industries greatly increased their capacities and their output,

the year 1953 showed some lessening of momentum in certain fields. In the over-all picture, however, this was not the case and Canada's gross national production rose 4 per cent, reaching a record total of \$24.2 billion and new capital investment reached \$5.7 billion, an increase of 7.5 per cent over 1952.

In many fields expansion continued. New capital expenditures in housing increased by 31 per cent over 1952 to a total of \$1,086 million; in wholesale and retail trade by 45 per cent to \$285 million; in finance, insurance and real estate by 51 per cent to \$77 million; in mining, quarrying and oil well development by 33 per cent to \$280 million; in commercial services by 23 per cent to \$118 million, and in institutional services by 8 per cent to \$301 million. New capital investment in utilities continued at about the same rate as in 1952. As anticipated, in the field of manufacturing industry the rate of new capital investment declined about 3.5 per cent to \$940 million but this was somewhat offset by a 2 per cent increase in repair and maintenance expenditures.

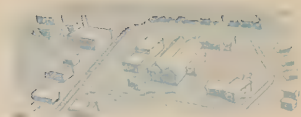
Preliminary estimates for 1954 indicate that new capital expenditure will continue its upward trend and will likely reach \$5.8 billion, a 3 per cent rise over 1953. With both materials and investment funds expected to be in adequate supply, it seems reasonable to assume that this prediction will be realized.

These indicators of continuing growth leave little doubt that the strong forces for expansion operating in the Canadian economy are capable of maintaining a steadily progressive pattern. An increasing population and a rising standard of living are creating a larger domestic market and reducing Canada's dependence upon export trade: Canada's known reserves of raw materials and essential minerals are being exploited by new processes and augmented by new discoveries while those in other countries are diminishing. Recent natural resource developments in iron ore, oil, natural gas, uranium and other vital minerals assures Canada of a preferred position both in industrial production and in export trade in basic materials. Defence production on a level of nearly 6 per cent of the gross national product is likely to be maintained for some time to come with the greatest impact being felt in the aircraft, shipbuilding, electronics and construction industries. The long-term capital investment programme which stretches many years into the future is constantly being extended and enlarged by the addition of new projects. These include the St. Lawrence Seaway, power developments in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the North West Territories, oil and natural gas pipelines, the expansion of air, rail and highway transportation systems, and the establishment of many new industries as well as the expansion of present ones.

Canada is in a favourable position financially to support this expansion programme. Her record is ample proof of this statement. Throughout the post-war period Canada has re-invested over one-fifth of her gross value of production in capital expansion. Although her contribution to international defence was on a par or greater than other countries, and although she has advanced her social welfare programme substantially, Canada has managed to pay her way as she went along.

The Federal Government has recorded budgetary surpluses every year since 1949 with the result that the national debt has been lowered from \$13,048,000,000 to \$11,137,000,000 in 1953, or from \$1,040 to \$752 per capita. Last year the surplus was \$48,000,000 and a surplus of \$11,000,000 has been forecast for the year ending March, 1954.

Individually Canadians have managed their incomes in a similarly thrifty manner. Personal incomes in 1953 amounted to \$17.8 billion of which 8 per cent was retained in personal savings. In fact, a high level of personal savings has been maintained in Canada throughout the whole post-war period making it possible for Canadians themselves to finance 85 per cent of their nation's great expansion.



Canada offers the foreign investor probably the most secure and at the same time the most lucrative setting for investment capital anywhere in the world and capital from abroad has been pouring into Canada in record amounts over the past ten years. This has led to the widespread belief that Canadians are selling out to foreign investors and that Canadians are losing control of their nation's finance and industry. Such is not the case. In fact, non-resident capital has been declining in importance. Non-resident holdings of the funded debt of Canadian governments and corporations at the end of 1952 amounted to only 15.2 per cent of the funded debt of Canada. This compares strikingly with 1939 when non-resident holdings comprised over one-third of the Canadian funded debt. Non-resident ownership of investment in the broad fields of Canadian industry and commerce has also declined for in 1939 non-resident ownership accounted for 38 per cent of the total and by 1950 it had been reduced to 31 per cent.

When broken down into industrial groups the Canadian ownership picture is even more impressive. Canadians own 60 per cent of the capital invested in manufacturing. Canadian percentage ownership of utilities is 84, railways 58, non-ferrous metal industry 75, primary iron and steel 85, textiles 75, cement 90, lumber 98. In Canada's rapidly growing mining, smelting and petroleum industries Canadians own 55 per cent. Gold and uranium producing companies are largely Canadian owned. In merchandising only 9 per cent is held by foreign investors and the largest shipping lines, airlines and telegraph systems are owned by Canadian companies.

However, foreign investment in Canadian enterprise has always played an important role in the nation's economy. Both Great Britain and the United States have invested heavily in Canada ever since its inception. Totals of their holdings in Canada in recent years are given below.

	United States (millions)	United Kingdom (millions)
1946	5,157	1,668
1947	5,200	1,631
1948	5,566	1,593
1949	5,905	1,694
1950	6,565	1,723
1951	7,303	1,775
1952	8,000	1,800

A radical change in the pattern of British investment in Canada took place during 1953. The change from a negative policy to a positive policy in the exchange restrictions of the British Treasury in relation to long-term investment in Canada was outlined in last year's Review. The results of this change are now apparent.

Data on net annual transfers of British capital to Canada are only a partial indication of Canada's gain from British investment which took a sharp upturn in 1953. Actually, Canada's gain came from two sources. The first of these were the authorizations granted by the British Treasury for transfers of capital to Canada. While from 1949 to 1952 these averaged about \$35 million annually, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the United Kingdom has announced that in 1953 these authorizations reached a record total of \$102 million. The second source is the accrued dollar profits which British firms, already established in Canada, were authorized to retain on this side to finance expansions. Taken together it is estimated that, as a result of the relaxation in exchange restrictions during 1953, Canada gained from British investment by between \$125 and \$150 million.

The repercussions of this sharp increase in British investment are far reaching. Where formerly transfers of capital were only granted to British manufacturers likely to earn dollar dividends for return to Great Britain and these only on the basis of establishing a new industry or the purchase of a majority interest in a Canadian company, now authorizations are being extended not only to include a greater number of manufacturing firms and particularly those purchasing minority interests in Canadian concerns, but also to contracting firms and to financial and investment houses. Thus for the first time the door was opened to these firms and 17 British contracting firms and 8 British financial houses established Canadian branch subsidiaries during the year. A list of these British companies is given later in this Review.

This most significant upsurge in British investment in Canada is indicative of Great Britain's increasing speed towards recovery which can well lead to the final closing of the United Kingdom-Canadian dollar gap, to greater markets in Britain for Canadian exports and to an ever-broadening British participation in Canada's long term expansion programme.

The high rate of capital inflow from the United States for investment in Canada, which has been maintained since 1948, continued in 1953. No other single country has received so much private

American investment capital directly into the development of its natural resources and industries as has Canada over the past five years. The favour in which Canada is held by American investors is reflected in the rate of investment growth of more than \$500 million annually since 1950.

Manufacturing industries attracted the greatest amount of American capital accounting for more than one-half of the total invested and for about 70 per cent of the American investment return. The two most obvious results of this influx of investment capital from the United States are that the Canadian dollar has maintained a value higher than the American dollar consistently since March, 1952 and that the numbers of new industries of American origin established in Canada increase every year.

Three over-riding conclusions can be safely drawn from this very brief account of the factors affecting Canada's growth. The forces for expansion operating in the Canadian economy are solidly based and are capable of supporting a long-term expansion programme. Canadians have proven their ability, both nationally and individually, to plan and to finance a long-term expansion programme and finally, these two facts have been recognized and their acceptance demonstrated by the magnitude of the long-term investment capital which is being placed in Canada by the United States, the United Kingdom and several other nations.

The Province of Ontario as Canada's leading industrial province has played the major part in Canada's industrial progress in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Half of all Canada's production, employment, payrolls and capital investment in manufacturing stems from Ontario. Half of Canada's Federal tax revenues also comes from this Province.

The forces for expansion in the Canadian economy will have their greatest impact on Ontario. The foremost Province in population growth, mineral output, defence production and industrial expansion, Ontario also holds a commanding position in long-term capital investment. The St. Lawrence Seaway and four of the five Great Lakes form Ontario's southern boundary. Ontario's rich industrial areas offer the essential markets for Western Canada's reserves of natural

gas and petroleum. In construction of houses, factories, stores, office buildings, highways and other public works, the Province is likely to be in the forefront for many years to come.



The construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project will mark a turning point of major importance, for perhaps the most important impetus to industrial progress in Ontario has been the availability of low cost electric power. In recent years new sources of electric power have been developed at an unprecedented rate so that peak capacity has been increased by over 70 per cent since 1945. However, due to the phenomenal growth of the Province during this period, the demand has kept pace with the supply. Domestic consumption has increased about 120 per cent, commercial by 110 per cent and industrial by 40 per cent. The St. Lawrence offers the one remaining major source of hydro-electric power, which is as yet undeveloped and which is close by the industrial centres of the Province.

On the power side, a generating station built on the St. Lawrence River will turn out more energy in relation to installed capacity than any other one in the world and will yield approximately 12,600,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy—one-half of which will belong to Ontario. A Canadian investment of about \$200 million will ensure to Ontario an abundant new supply of electrical energy which will support greater Provincial expansion in the years ahead. To Ontario, therefore, the early development of the Seaway is imperative.

On the navigation side, Ontario has 2,400 miles of shoreline on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes all of which will be accessible to ocean going vessels when the Seaway is completed. Actually about 95 per cent of the necessary work on this giant waterway has already been done either by man or by nature and Canada has spent on this project at least one billion dollars at today's dollar value. The navigation side of the Seaway will be undertaken by Canada on her own, failing a satisfactory agreement with the United States. The estimated cost of completing the waterway is \$300 million—an amount equal to the Canadian Federal Government surplus for the year 1951.

The dividends this investment will pay to the Province of Ontario on whose doorstep most of the construction will be done can scarcely be overestimated. It will link Labrador iron ore to steel mills in Hamilton, Welland and Sault Ste. Marie and the farms, mines and factories of Ontario to export markets all over the world.

Natural gas will furnish a new powerful spur to Ontario's industrial advancement. Authorization on all levels—Federal, provincial and international—is now being secured whereby an all-Canada pipeline, the longest in the world, will be built from the petroleum fields of Western Canada, 2,400 miles to the east, delivering gas at an estimated retail cost between \$1.10 and \$1.30 per thousand cubic feet to industrial centres in Ontario. Hundreds of millions of new capital will be attracted to pay for gas gathering and transmission lines, gas distributing systems, gas treating and chemical plants and gas burning equipment for domestic, commercial and industrial use. As electricity did in the past natural gas will usher in a new era in Ontario's industrial maturity.



Last year was another record year in Ontario's industrial development. During the year gross value of manufacturing production increased from \$8.398 billion to \$8.867 billion, the highest value ever reached. Employees in manufacturing increased by 35,000 to a total of 635,000 and preliminary estimates indicate that new capital investment in manufacturing industry reached a total of \$475 million.

The accepted yardsticks of growth in manufacturing show striking increases over 1946.

	1946	1953	% Increase
Production (\$ billion)	3.8	8.9	134
Employment (thousands)	498	635	27
New Investment (\$ million)	173	491	184

Each of these totals for 1953 constitutes about 50 per cent of the totals for all of Canada confirming the fact that Ontario is the workshop of the nation. These records were achieved because in

Ontario are manufactured the steel, heavy machinery, electrical goods and mechanical equipment needed for resource development and industrial expansion all over Canada. Thus, when other provinces prosper, Ontario prospers. The visible evidence of this fact is the thousands of old-established Ontario industries, which have built large additions on their plants or have constructed new branch plants in new locations, as well as the hundreds of industries, new to Ontario, that have been established here during the last ten years. While the latter group is the object of great interest, it represents only about 10 per cent of the total industrial expansion taking place. The remaining 90 per cent is contributed by the expansions of established industries which steadily over the years have accounted for this dominant percentage.

The large industrial cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the rest, have received a generous portion of this growth but each year a greater proportion of the new factories are built in the smaller centres whose advantages are highly esteemed by many foresighted manufacturers. This accelerating trend towards decentralization of industry is also gaining momentum as a result of the aggressive campaigns being waged by the municipalities of Ontario to attract new industries. Today the municipalities are aware of the necessity of a 50 per cent industrial assessment and are vigorously promoting their own industrial growth or are employing a new strategy, that of joining forces with other nearby municipalities and making a concerted effort to further industrialize their particular area. By this means they are able to offer a larger pool of labour, a wider choice of sites, buildings and so on.

Ontario has roughly 13,500 manufacturing industries. Of these well over 500 expanded their plants during the past year and the names of firms undertaking major expansions are listed at the end of this Review.



Each year the number of new industries locating in Ontario has exceeded the previous one and 1953 saw 136 new industries established in this Province—an increase of 89 over the number established in 1949.

The countries of origin of the new industries coming to Ontario since 1949 are shown in the following table:

Origin	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Canada	10	42	46	37	45
United States	22	28	32	52	55
United Kingdom..	13	7	9	28	29
West Germany ..	—	—	3	3	3
Others	2	1	2	6	4
	—	—	—	—	—
Total New Industries	47	78	92	126	136

To these must be added the 10 manufacturing firms from the United States and the 11 firms from Great Britain, which purchased major interests in Ontario manufacturing companies during 1953, if a more complete assessment of the contribution of these two countries to Ontario's industrial development during the year is to be made.

The 29 new industries and the 11 new ownerships established in Ontario by British firms during the past year represent a striking advance particularly since the individual investments entailed were, on the average, over double that of the 28 new industries in 1952. This striking advance is proof that the export drive to dollar countries on which Great Britain has concentrated since the war is paying dividends. In fact, Canada has increased her imports from the United Kingdom by over \$270 million annually since 1947. The dollar reserves have so increased and the market in Canada for British goods has so enlarged that all these new industries were able to come to this Province with every assurance of a profitable future and a steady flow of dollar dividends back to the British Treasury.

The establishment in Canada of branches of 8 strong British financial houses in 1953 was a movement of far-reaching significance. It marked a new departure in the policy of the British Treasury—that of permitting investments in Canadian natural resource development and in investments other than manufacturing. As these financial firms have participated in the financing of a great many industries at home they can logically be expected to provide a new source of assistance to these same firms should they plan commercial and industrial projects in Canada.

Another movement, which should have secondary results, is that of the 17 British construction firms which came here last year. The successful establishment of these firms in the highly competitive

construction industry in Canada should influence British equipment firms and other allied industries to investigate and follow up Canadian opportunities. All of these factors, greater dollar reserves, higher capital transfers, increased exports to Canada, and the movement of industries, financial houses and contracting firms, foretell a greater British participation in the future of Canada in the years to come.

For the second year in succession, the United States has exceeded even Canada herself in the number of new industries established in Ontario. This record is a direct result of the participation of American construction, exploration and development companies in Canada's many natural resource projects over the past ten years. This participation has led to a wide acceptance of American equipment and now manufacturers from the United States are establishing industries here to serve the Canadian market. On the other hand the number of new industries established by Canadian interests represents only a fraction of the Canadian capital being invested in Ontario's manufacturing industry. The expansion of industries already established absorbs most of the new Canadian investment.

West Germany's resurgence of industrial might and her persistent and aggressive drive to rebuild export markets has resulted in the development of expanding trade relations with other countries all over the world. In credit experiences some of these relations have been far from satisfactory and the interest that West German manufacturers continue to focus on Canada has been strengthened by confidence that in Canada they are assured of fair trading practices and prompt payment for their goods. Their exports to Canada increased by 40 per cent last year. West German manufacturers will probably step up the establishment of manufacturing connections in this country as soon as their export sales reach a volume which would justify such action and their international balance of payments position will permit a greater export of dollar capital.

New industries create new products, greater employment, higher personal incomes and additional municipal, provincial and Federal revenues. In corporation taxes alone the contribution made by new industries is notable. The corporation income tax paid by the average Canadian manufacturing firm is, in round figures, \$60,000 annually. Assuming that the 136 new companies which came to Ontario last year are paying, or will soon pay, even one-sixth of the average tax, namely \$10,000 per year, an entirely new revenue of \$1,360,000 is created in corporation taxes alone.

When a new industry is established here by a manufacturer from another country it usually marks the final stage in a long-range plan to win, and to hold, a permanent place in the Canadian market. The first stage is to export the product to Canada, sell it through an agent and test the market. When volume of sales indicates a favourable demand, a Canadian sales subsidiary is established by the parent firm. Soon near-at-hand servicing and replacement makes a warehouse and even assembly in Canada necessary. Then the Canadian sales manager strongly urges the parent firm to establish a branch manufacturing plant. He rests his case on the facts that he can increase sales if the product is "Made in Canada", that financial backing is more readily obtainable if the company has an investment in a factory in Canada and that manufacturing here enables the company to modify the product without delay should the demands of the market change. He may also point out that manufacture in Canada means export sales from Canada. The final stage, manufacture in Canada, soon follows and Canada gains a new industry.

Looking to the future, the following questions might well be asked. With Canada leading the world in the rate of industrial expansion throughout the past decade, and with hundreds of new industries entering the industrial scene every year, has the saturation point been reached? Do opportunities for new and expanded industries still remain? In what fields are the remaining opportunities to be found? The answers to these questions are not in doubt. Large gaps exist in the Canadian manufacturing potential. Filling these gaps offer exceptional opportunities for new and expanded industries of either native or foreign origin.

Canada ranks third among the great trading nations of the world. Throughout her history she has built up a world-wide export market for raw materials, and her endowment in raw materials is so great that favourable and even monopoly markets, in some instances, are at her command. Weigh this position against the fact that although Canada is also a great manufacturing nation, she imports every year \$3.2 billion of partially or fully manufactured goods—goods often fabricated from the very raw materials she exported in the first place. To achieve a balance Canada must add a higher degree of fabrication to her rich endowment of raw materials and must make more of the

manufactured goods required by her rapidly growing population—a population likely to more than double by the end of the century.

Considerable progress has been made towards attaining this balance. While the gross national product has increased by 100 per cent since 1946, the percentage composed of manufactured goods has increased from 67 per cent to 75 per cent. In exports from Canada the percentage, fully or partially manufactured, has averaged about 70, the remaining 30 per cent being raw materials.

As a great trading nation, Canada recognizes the necessity of sustaining exports by imports, but the fabrication gaps revealed in the deficit between trade and raw materials and in manufactured goods constitute a challenge to Canadian enterprise.

To be specific, Canada produces two-thirds of the world supply of asbestos but fabricates only \$20 million worth of asbestos products while continuing to export 97 per cent of her asbestos production in the raw form. The United States, on the other hand, produces \$375 million worth of asbestos products, mainly from imported asbestos. Last year Canada bought \$3 million worth of asbestos products from other countries.

Aluminum is another case in point. Canada is one of the world's major exporters of aluminum and her supplies of aluminum will soon be much greater, but last year \$10 million worth of aluminum products were imported into Canada.

Stainless steel furnishes another striking example. Canada holds 67 per cent of the North American reserves of iron ore but until the present has never produced stainless steel, a metal which is rapidly edging out other metals in the manufacture of a wide range of equipment for railway cars, institutions, homes, industrial plants and so on. As a result, Canadian per capita consumption of stainless steel is only about one-third of that in the United States. Canadian imports of stainless steel in the primary forms, 85 per cent of which come from the United States, were valued in 1950 at \$10 million and imports of stainless steel products added an additional \$16 million. The gap in primary forms of stainless steel has been filled with the opening of a new mill at Welland, Ontario, but the gap in fabrications of stainless steel remains.

Raw material supplies of asbestos, aluminum and stainless steel, to name only three, are abundant in Canada. A lucrative market for products made from them has been developed. These gaps invite scrutiny from manufacturers.



Import statistics furnish clues to other gaps to be bridged. Machinery of all kinds, including particularly metal-working machinery and construction machinery to a value of \$350 million; machine tools to a value of \$25 million; automobile and truck parts over \$225 million; aircraft engines and parts \$70 million; diesel engines and parts \$25 million; logging, pulp and paper machinery, and parts \$12 million.

Electrical apparatus and parts continue to be one of Canada's large manufacturing gaps. Imports in this field were valued at \$135 million in 1952. Rapid developments in the theory and application of electronic devices create other gaps. Most of the electronic equipment in Canada is made from imported components. A Canada-wide network of television stations and new home construction at an all-time high, forecasts an ever-expanding demand for television receiving equipment.

The chemical industry in Canada has been advancing more rapidly than any other single industry, but imports of chemicals and allied products are still valued at nearly \$200 million annually. This would appear to be a manufacturing gap of major importance. Moreover, the opportunities opening up for petro-chemical industries as the result of Canada's new eminence in the oil producing field are unlimited. Also because of our vast resources of uranium, the manufacture of Canadian-made equipment for the commercial and industrial use of atomic power, will represent a new Canadian industry of major proportions ten to twenty years hence.

The proposed and expected supply of natural gas from Alberta will initiate a revolutionary advance in manufacturing opportunities in Ontario. Already manufacturers, accustomed to using natural gas in their industrial processes, are exploring Canada's potential market for their products. The advent of these companies into Canada will be preceded by manufacturers who will supply the equipment necessary to transport the gas and enable it to be used upon arrival—power stations, pipe, valves, pumps, measuring and control apparatus for the pipe lines, equipment for storage and distribution, and heaters, burners and gas-using units of all kinds for industrial, commercial and domestic installations and many other ancillary products. With natural gas a new and ever-broadening gap will open up in the Canadian manufacturing economy.

To these fabrication gaps of major importance can be added the following specific products list based also on import statistics.

Activated carbon	Pipe
Chlorophyll	Nuts and bolts
Aureomycin	Washers
Freon	Rivets
D.D.T.	Pumps
Disinfectants	Bulldozers
Fungicides	Power shovels
Insecticides	Vacuum cleaners
Mercapton	Oilcloth
Methyl chloride	Clocks
Motor oil additives	Watches
Plasticizers	Radio tubes
Rust preventatives	Aniline dyes
Silica gel	Synthetic resins
Terramycin	Spectacle frames
Cellophane bags	Sewing machines
Plastic sheeting	Printing presses
Plastic tape	Cranes and hoists
Valves	Bakery machinery
Ball and roller bearings	Electric light fixtures
	Surgical instruments

Finally, the over-all Canadian manufacturing gap can be summed up by a very simple comparison. In 1952, per capita manufacturing production in United States was valued at \$1,780. In Canada it was \$1,185. In terms of total Canadian population this represents a gap of approximately \$9 billion annually, an amount equal to one-half of our present total Canadian manufacturing production.

In short, the manufacturing saturation point in Canada is still remote and opportunities for new and expanded industries exist in many fields.

As the workshop of Canada, Ontario is receiving a substantial share of this attention, and new and enlarged factories are springing up on all sides to advance the Canadian fabrication programme. Gaps are being recognized and steps taken towards filling them. The products manufactured by the new industries coming to Ontario since 1951 reflect this fact in striking fashion.

Products	1951	1952	1953
Primary Iron and Steel	1	8	1
Stampings, Castings and Forgings	4	11	7
Automotive and Aeronautical..	8	5	10
Machinery	5	4	4
Mechanical Equipment	2	6	6
Tools and Instruments	7	15	19
Aluminum Products	2	5	3
Chemicals and Allied Products	17	11	20
Miscellaneous Metal Products	12	16	21
Electrical and Electronic	8	12	16
Textiles and Products	4	6	3
Wood and Paper Products	12	11	7
Food Products	4	4	5
Other Miscellaneous	6	12	14
Totals	92	126	136



During the year 1953, while expansion continued in many fields, it became apparent that unless international complications arise in the very near future, manufacturing industry in Canada is reaching the end of its ten-year phase of phenomenal expansion. Inflationary pressures were eased, supply caught up with demand and, for the first time since World War II, surpluses appeared in some fields of raw materials and manufactured goods.

Manufacturing industry must now enter a new phase—a phase during which there must be re-adjustment to ensure more efficient production at lower costs, more aggressive salesmanship in old-established and newly-developed markets and greater fabrication of a more diversified range of products.

While in the short-term view, many trade and production problems must be faced squarely and solved successfully if this re-adjustment phase is to be short in duration and without undue hardship, in the long-term view, Canadians can look to the future with greater confidence than perhaps any other people in the world. This optimistic long-term view is re-affirmed by the studied confidence of business men and manufacturers of proven ability and international experience who are investing heavily in new long-range sales and manufacturing programmes in all parts of Canada.

New Ontario Industries

The records of the Trade and Industry Branch show that 136 new manufacturing industries were established in Ontario during 1953. It is estimated that these new industries represent an investment of approximately \$75,000,000 in new plants and equipment.

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Albert, L., & Son - - - - - <i>Rubber mill machinery</i>	Brantford - -	United States
Aircon Heating Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Air conditioning equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Canada
Andrew Antenna Corp. - - - - - <i>Co-axial cable</i>	Whitby - - -	United States
Anso of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Photographic materials</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Apeco of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Photocopying machines</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Associated Quarries Ltd. - - - - - <i>Building materials</i>	Ottawa - - -	Canada
Austin, Dwight, Products of Canada Ltd. - - - <i>Railway coach seats and berths</i>	Brantford - -	United States
Automatic Electric of Canada (1953) Ltd. - - - <i>Telephone communication equipment</i>	Brockville - -	United States
Automotive Production Equipment Ltd. - - - <i>Tools, dies and jigs</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Autorex (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Automotive parts</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	West Germany
Barlow and Sons - - - - - <i>Bricks</i>	Sudbury - - -	Canada
Begwaco Meters (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Gas meters</i>	Chatham - - -	Great Britain
Bestobell (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Asbestos specialties</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Blair Metal Products Ltd. - - - - - <i>Steel metal stampings</i>	Woodstock - -	Canada
Brampton Paint Co. - - - - - <i>Oil paints</i>	Brampton - - -	Canada
Bryden Custom Coverings Co. - - - - - <i>Plastic coverings</i>	Kitchener - -	Canada
Canadian Ema Co. - - - - - <i>Heating equipment</i>	Thornbury - -	West Germany
Canadian Machine Shop Equipment Ltd. - - - <i>Scientific instruments</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Candak Ltd. - - - - - <i>Plastic extrusions and laminations</i>	Deseronto - -	Canada

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Caraquet Packers Ltd. - - - - - <i>Food products</i>	Belleville - - -	Canada
Carey, The Philip, Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Asbestos building products</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Chromedge (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Aluminum mouldings and extrusions</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Churchill, Charles, (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Machine tools</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Cobourg Block, Tile and Modern Crete Ltd. - - - <i>Block tile and Crete slabs</i>	Cobourg - - -	Canada
Colchester Lathe Co. - - - - - <i>Lathes</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Consumers Glass Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Glass containers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Canada
Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Grinding thread gauges</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Crompton Parkinson Ltd. - - - - - <i>Electric motors and generators</i>	Brantford - - -	Great Britain
Dale, John, (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Plastic and metal containers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Design Engineering Service Ltd. - - - - - <i>Tools</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Dexion (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Steel shelving and benches</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Dijkers, G., of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Steel valves</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Holland
Dominion Bulldog Ltd. - - - - - <i>Electrical distribution systems</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Dow Corning Silicones Ltd. - - - - - <i>Silicone compounds</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Dunco Ltd. - - - - - <i>Aluminum windows</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Canada
Durisol Materials Ltd. - - - - - <i>Wallboard and building materials</i>	Mitchell - - -	Canada
Educational Supply Association of Canada Ltd. - <i>School furniture</i>	Kitchener - - -	Great Britain
Elder Packing Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Pet foods</i>	Streetsville - - -	Canada
Electric Construction Co. of England (Canadian) Ltd. <i>Telephone communication systems</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Essex Electronics Ltd. - - - - - <i>Television and radio parts</i>	Trenton - - -	United States
Felling Zinc Oxide Co. - - - - - <i>Paint pigments</i>	Milton - - -	Great Britain

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Fischer & Porter (Canada) Ltd. <i>Process control instruments</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Ball bearings</i>	Stratford - - -	West Germany
Fram Steel Products Ltd. <i>Automobile springs</i>	Niagara Falls - -	Italy
Gates Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd. <i>Rubber V-belts and hose</i>	Brantford - -	United States
Gilchrist, F. W., Co. Ltd. <i>School and office furniture</i>	Thornbury - -	Canada
Globe Union (Canada) Ltd. <i>Electrical apparatus</i>	Ajax - - - -	United States
Gramm Trailers of Canada Ltd. <i>Trailers</i>	Windsor - - -	United States
Gravenhurst Specialty Boxes Co. <i>Jewellery boxes</i>	Gravenhurst - -	Canada
Great Lakes Fur Processors & Dyers Ltd. <i>Furs</i>	Victoria Harbour -	Canada
Hallicrafters Canada Ltd. <i>Radio and television receivers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Harvey, G. A., & Co. (Canada) Ltd. <i>Steel office equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Hawley, H. D., Company <i>Wood specialties</i>	Deseronto - -	Canada
Hollmar Industries Ltd. <i>Metal doors and accessories</i>	Brantford - - -	Canada
Howe, Wm., Industries Ltd. <i>Automotive parts</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Hunt Capacitors (Canada) Ltd. <i>Capacitors</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. <i>Synthetic fibres</i>	Millhaven - -	Great Britain
J. J. Tool and Mold Co. Ltd. <i>Tools and dies</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Jacroy Company <i>Paint</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Joliffe Foam Rubber Co. <i>Rubber cushioning</i>	Burlington - -	Canada
Jones Cranes Ltd. <i>Mobile cranes</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Josam Canada Ltd. <i>Plumbing equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Kawneer Canada Ltd. <i>Architectural metal products</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Kendall Refining Co. of Canada <i>Lubricating oils and greases</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Lake Simcoe Industries Ltd. <i>Automotive hardware</i>	Beaverton - - -	{ Great Britain United States
Lander, The, Company (Canada) Ltd. <i>Cosmetics</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Lincoln Engineering Co. <i>Lubricating equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Lossee Brothers <i>Sash and doors</i>	Woodstock - - -	Canada
Lubrizol Corporation <i>Oil and grease additives</i>	Niagara Falls - - -	United States
MacDonald & White Varnish & Paint Co. Ltd. <i>Paint and varnish</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Magline of Canada Ltd. <i>Magnesium fabricating equipment</i>	Renfrew - - -	United States
Manning, Maxwell & Moore of Canada Ltd. <i>Valves and gauges</i>	Galt - - -	United States
Marchand Metal Fabricators <i>Trailers and tanks</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Marmoraton Mining Corp. Ltd. <i>Iron ore processing</i>	Picton - - -	United States
Miracle Products Co. Ltd. <i>Automotive exhaust systems</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Moeller Manufacturing (Canada) Ltd. <i>Bottle caps</i>	Niagara Falls - - -	United States
Molson's Brewery (Ontario) Ltd. <i>Beer and Ale</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Canada
Morch Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Tools, dies and jigs</i>	Belleville - - -	Canada
National Slag Ltd. <i>Building materials from slag</i>	Hamilton - - -	Canada
Newage (Canada) Ltd. <i>Motors</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Normalair (Canada) Ltd. <i>Aircraft equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Ohio Art Co. <i>Toys</i>	Kitchener - - -	United States
Ontario Aerosol Ltd. <i>Protective coatings</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Orillia Equipment Co. <i>Aircraft components</i>	Orillia - - -	Canada
Palmer Paint of Canada Ltd. <i>Painting sets</i>	Windsor - - -	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Paxol Ltd. - - - - - <i>Bearings</i>	St. Thomas - -	Great Britain
Piasecki Ltd. - - - - - <i>Helicopter components</i>	Arnprior - -	United States
Polygram Casting Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Foundry equipment and machinery</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Precision Abrasives Ltd. - - - - - <i>Abrasives</i>	Harrow - - -	Canada
Ratcliffs (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Brass and copper strip</i>	Richmond Hill -	Great Britain
Ridgway, Wm., and Sons Ltd. - - - - - <i>Machine tools</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Round Chain Co. of Canada, The - - - - - <i>Chains</i>	Brampton - -	United States
Rubery Owen Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Forklift trucks</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Ruston and Hornsby Ltd. - - - - - <i>Diesel engines</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
S. & C. Electric Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Fuses and circuit breakers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Seeley, J. W., Industries Ltd. - - - - - <i>Sheet metal products</i>	Dundalk - -	Canada
Selkirk Metal Products Ltd. - - - - - <i>Chimney heat savers</i>	Brockville - -	Canada
Servomechanisms Inc. - - - - - <i>Electronic equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Shaw, Francis, (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Extrusion and rolling machinery</i>	Burlington - -	Great Britain
Shelby Knitwear Ltd. - - - - - <i>Men's Sweaters</i>	Ingersoll - -	Canada
Simoniz Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Polishes and waxes</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Skyline Manufacturing Co. - - - - - <i>Television antennas</i>	St. Thomas - -	United States
Smead of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Stationery</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Snyder Antenn-Gineers Ltd. - - - - - <i>Television antennas</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Sparkler Manufacturing Co. - - - - - <i>Liquid filters</i>	Galt - - -	United States
Steelex Tool Co. - - - - - <i>Surface plates and tools</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Denmark
Sterwin Chemicals of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Chemicals and pharmaceuticals</i>	Windsor - -	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Stoffel Seals of Canada Ltd. <i>Metal seals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Strathroy Industries Ltd. <i>Furniture cabinets</i>	Strathroy - -	Canada
Stratoflex of Canada Ltd. <i>Rubber hose and fittings</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Strongridge Ltd. <i>Power tools</i>	London - - -	Canada
Summers Fertilizer Co., The <i>Chemical fertilizers</i>	Sarnia - - -	United States
Sunway Fruit Products Inc. <i>Powdered soft drinks</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Superb Electric Industries Ltd. <i>Television receivers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Superway Products Ltd. <i>Automatic water heaters</i>	Tilbury - - -	Canada
Thermoelectric Canada Ltd. <i>Heat measuring equipment</i>	Brampton - -	United States
Thermostat Plastics Ltd. <i>Molded plastics</i>	Lindsay - - -	Canada
Thermo-rite Manufacturing Co. <i>Fireplace screens</i>	St. Catharines -	United States
Thermovolt Instruments Ltd. <i>Scientific control instruments</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Canada
Thornes Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Primers for ammunition</i>	Fort William -	Canada
Tip Top Products Canada Ltd. <i>Plastic hairdressing accessories</i>	Newmarket - -	United States
Titania Electric Corp. of Canada Ltd. <i>Electronic components</i>	Ottawa - - -	United States
Upjohn Co. of Canada, The <i>Pharmaceuticals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Vandervell Products Ltd. <i>Bronze bearings</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Great Britain
Vicom (Canada) Ltd. <i>Radio, radar and electrical equipment</i>	Kingston - -	Great Britain
Victoria Plastics Industries Ltd. <i>Plastic novelties</i>	Hamilton - -	Canada
Vienna Meat and Sausage Co. <i>Meat packing</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Austria
Vulcan Containers Ltd. <i>Metal containers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Wakefield Lighting Ltd. <i>Electric light fixtures</i>	London - - -	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Weber-Costello of Canada Ltd. <i>School supplies</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Wilcolator (Canada) Ltd. <i>Thermostats</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	United States
Wiley Leather Crafts Ltd. <i>Leather cases</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - - -	Canada
Williams and Williams Eastern Ltd. <i>Metal sash</i>	Trenton - - -	Great Britain
Windsor Patterns Ltd. <i>Wood and metal patterns</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Wiring Devices Ltd. <i>Machine stampings</i>	Almonte - - -	Canada
Woolley, Robert, Shoe Ltd. <i>Footwear</i>	Galt - - -	Canada

Companies purchasing major interests in established Ontario industries.

Ackton Hall Colliery Co. Ltd. (Cast dies)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Schultz Die Casting Co. of Canada Ltd., Wallaceburg		
Affiliated Gas Equipment Inc. (Heating equipment)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Toronto Hardware Mfg. Co. Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Avco Manufacturing Corp. (Household appliances)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Moffatts Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Blackwood-Hodge Ltd. of England (Earthmoving equipment)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Innes Equipment Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
British Paints Ltd. (Paints)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Langmuir Paints, Oakville		
British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. (Electrical cable)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Phillips Electrical Works Ltd., Brockville		
Canadian Chain Belt Ltd. (Construction machinery)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Crothers Engineering Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Cheswick and Wright Ltd. (Metal stampings)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased St. Thomas Steel Products Co. Ltd., St. Thomas		
Chicago Telephone Supply Corp. (Radio-T.V. switches and controls)	- - - - -	United States
purchased C. C. Meredith and Co. Ltd., Streetsville		
Combined Enterprises Ltd. (Passenger and freight elevators)	- - - - -	Canada
purchased Turnbull Elevator Co. Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Crabtree, R. W., and Sons Ltd. (Presses and printing machinery)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased International Tools Ltd., Windsor		
Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Metal windows and doors)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Canadian Metal Windows and Steel Products Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Dow Brewery Ltd. (Beer and ale)	- - - - -	Canada
purchased Ranger Brewing Co. Ltd., Kitchener		
Ex-Cello Corp. (Metal-milling machinery)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Henry Power Tools Ltd., London		

Fairfield and Sons Ltd. (Overcoatings)	- - - - -	Canada
purchased Geo. Pattinson and Co. Ltd., Preston		
Fisher and Burpe Ltd. (Surgical supports and elastic hosiery)	- -	Canada
purchased W. Lloyd Wood Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
General Coach Works Inc. (Coaches)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Clipper Coach Mfg. Co., Hensall		
Koehring Co. (Construction equipment)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Waterous Ltd., Brantford		
Lawes, Rabjohns Ltd. (Print papers)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Atlas Helio Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Lawton Successors Ltd. (Switch and junction boxes)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Canadian Electric Box and Stampings Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto		
Nopco Chemical Co. (Synthetic organic chemicals)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Yocum Faust Ltd., London		
Rockwell Mfg. Co. (Meters, valves and regulators)	- - - - -	United States
purchased Callander Foundry & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Guelph		
Sankey, Joseph, and Sons Ltd. (Stampings and pressings)	- - -	Great Britain
purchased Falls Mfg. Co. Ltd., Smiths Falls		
Singer, J. W., and Son Ltd. (Hot brass pressings)	- - - - -	Great Britain
purchased Wallaceburg Brass Ltd., Wallaceburg		
Victor Adding Machine Co. (Adding machines)	- - - - -	United States
purchased McCaskey Systems Ltd., Galt		

CONSTRUCTION FIRMS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Arcon Group	Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co.
John Laing & Son Ltd.	Ridgway and Marples Ltd.
Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons	Taylor, Woodrow & Co.
H. Newsum Sons & Co. Ltd.	Trusteel Corp. Canada Ltd.
	Balfour, Beatty and Co. (Canada) Ltd.

Canadian British Engineering Consultants Ltd. (Consulting)
representing, Sandford Fawcett and Partners

Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (Consulting)

Wilson and Partridge (Consulting)
representing, The St. Lawrence Seaway Group—

Caffin and Co.	Matthew Hall and Co.
Richard Costain Ltd.	John Hayward and Co.
Durnan Ley and Co.	Peter Lind and Co.

INVESTMENT HOUSES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

British Empire Trust Co. Ltd.	Morgan, Grenfell and Co. Ltd.
British Newfoundland Corp. Ltd.	Selco Exploration Co.
Charterhouse Canada Ltd.	Triarch Corporation
Locana Corporation	United North Atlantic Securities Ltd.

Expansions of Ontario Industries

From information issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, it is estimated that in Ontario during 1953 \$475,000,000 was invested in new manufacturing plants or in expansions of existing plants. A list of 446 of the major expansions of Ontario industries is given on the following pages.

NAME	LOCATION
Acme Paper Products Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Adams Brands Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Allison, H., Company - - - - -	Peterborough
AlSCO Products of Canada Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Alvar Simpson Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
American Art Clay Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
American Decalcomania Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Walkerville
American Nepheline Limited - - - - -	Lakefield
Anderson, William J., Company Limited, The - - - - -	Whitby
Appleford Paper Products, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Arrco Playing Card Company (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Artex Woollens, Limited - - - - -	Hespeler
Associated Quarries & Construction Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Chemical Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Powder Company Canada Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Atlas Steels Limited - - - - -	Welland
Ault & Wiborg Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Auto-Lite Batteries of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Brockville
Automatic Screw Machine Products Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Auto Specialties Mfg. Company (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch, Limited - - - - -	Galt
Barret Bob Pin Company Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Barton Stone Company Limited - - - - -	North Bay
Bausch & Lomb Optical Company Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Bay State Abrasives Products Company (Canada), Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Beach Industries Limited - - - - -	Smiths Falls
Belton Lumber Company, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia

NAME	LOCATION
Berkel Products Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Biltmore Hats, Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Border Tool & Die Company Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Bowes "Seal Fast" Company Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Bradings Cincinnati Cream Brewery Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Brant Engineering & Tool Company, Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Brantford Roofing Company, Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Brigdens Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
British American Oil Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Fort William
Brown Boggs Foundry & Machinery Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Hamilton
Brunwin, F. W., Welding Company - - - - -	Fort William
Bryant Pattern & Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Brydon Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Burlington Steel Company, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Burns & Company (Eastern), Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Burrows Textile Company Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Butterick, Company, Incorporated, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Caldwell Linen Mills, Limited - - - - -	Iroquois
Calvert Distillers (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Amherstburg
Canada Block Company, The - - - - -	St. Catharines
Canada Bread Company, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Canada Bread Company, Limited - - - - -	London
Canada Bread Company, Limited - - - - -	Sudbury
Canada Cabinets & Furniture Limited - - - - -	Waterloo
Canada Dry Bottling Company (London) Limited - - - - -	London
Canada Dry Limited - - - - -	Peterborough
Canada Glazed Papers, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Malting Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Packers, Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Canada Wire & Cable Company, Limited - - - - -	Smiths Falls
Canadian Alchemy Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited - - - - -	St. Thomas
Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Windsor
Canadian Cannery, Limited - - - - -	Kingsville
Canadian Controllers, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, The - - - - -	London

NAME	LOCATION
Canadian Flight Equipment Limited - - - - -	Cobourg
Canadian Furnace Company Limited - - - - -	Port Colborne
Canadian General Electric Company Limited - - - - -	Barrie
Canadian General Electric Company Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Canadian Industries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited - - - - -	Lakeview
Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Canadian Mouldings Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Carling Breweries Limited, The - - - - -	Waterloo
Carnation Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Casaroll, E. A. - - - - -	Windsor
Chatham Progressive Welders of Canada Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Chrome Chair Manufacturing Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Clark, D. A. - - - - -	Burks Falls
Clarkson Steel Company - - - - -	Brantford
Cluett, Peabody & Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Coca Cola Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Cockshutt Aircraft Limited - - - - -	Renfrew
Coleman Lamp & Stove Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Conmac Equipment Company Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Cotton Felts, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Courtaulds (Canada), Limited - - - - -	Cornwall
Coutts, William E., Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Cowie, H. V., Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Crawley Films Limited - - - - -	Ottawa
Crosley Radio & Television Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Crown Electrical Manufacturing, Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Curtis Lighting of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Cutler Brands, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Day Company of Canada Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Daymond Company Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Delhi Industries - - - - -	Delhi

NAME	LOCATION
DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, Limited, The - - - -	Barrie
Dillon, W. E., Company, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Disher Steel Construction Company, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Diversey Corporation (Canada) Limited - - - -	Port Credit
Dominion Bridge Company, Limited - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Dominion Bridge Company, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Colour Corporation Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Dressed Meats - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Electrohome Industries, Limited - - - -	Kitchener
Dominion Fabrics, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Forge & Stamping Company, Limited - - - -	Windsor
Dominion Foundries & Steel Company - - - -	Hamilton
Dominion Gasket & Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Oxygen Company, Limited - - - -	Fort William
Dominion Seven-Up Company Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Structural Steel, Limited - - - -	Ottawa
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited - - - -	Cornwall
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited - - - -	Trenton
Donaldson Company (Canada) Limited - - - -	Chatham
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited - - - -	Sarnia
Dowty Equipment of Canada Limited - - - -	Ajax
Dryden Paper Company, Limited - - - -	Port Arthur
Dundas Iron & Metal Works - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dunham, C. A., Company, Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited - - - -	Whitby
Duro Aluminum Limited - - - -	Hamilton
Ekco Products Company, (Canada) Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Electroline Manufacturing Company Limited - - - -	Windsor
Electrolite Products Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Emanuel Products Limited - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Empire Lumber & Coal Company - - - -	Sudbury
English Electric Company of Canada Limited - - - -	St. Catharines
Erie Resistor of Canada, Limited - - - -	Trenton

NAME	LOCATION
Essex Packers Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Essex Wire Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Ever-Bright Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Ex-Cello Corp. - - - - -	London
Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Exquisite Form Brassiere (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Fahralloy Canada Limited - - - - -	Orillia
Federal Wire & Cable Company Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Fibre Products of Canada Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Fine Papers Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Firth Brown Tools (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Galt
Fisher-Gauge Works - - - - -	Peterborough
Fisher & Ludlow (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Ajax
Flexonics Corporation of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Brampton
Flintkote Company of Canada Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Forsyth, John, Limited - - - - -	Waterloo
Fraser, D. M., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Frazer Duntile Company, Limited - - - - -	Ottawa
Frost Steel & Wire Company Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Galt Castings Limited - - - - -	Galt
Galt Shoe Manufacturing Company Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Geigy Company Incorporated - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
General Bakeries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
General Milk Products of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Brockville
General Motors Diesel Limited - - - - -	London
General Motors of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Oshawa
General Spring Products, Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
General Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	Welland
Gilson Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Glenayr-Knit Limited - - - - -	Lanark
Glendale Trailers - - - - -	London
Globe Envelopes, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Gluckin, Wm., & Company, Canada, Limited - - - - -	Midland
Goodfellow, C. H., & Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Company of Canada, Limited - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, The - -	Windsor
Gordon Machinery & Tool Company - - - - -	Windsor
Gorman Industries - - - - -	Preston
Gould Electric & Heating Limited - - - - -	Port Credit
Gould-National Batteries of Canada Limited - - - - -	Fort Erie
Great Western Terminal Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Greening, B., Wire Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Hamilton
Greenmelk Company, Limited - - - - -	Wallaceburg
Greey, William & J. G., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Gro-Cord Rubber Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Tillsonburg
Guelph Yarns Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Guild Industries & Manufacturing Limited - - - - -	Newmarket
Hamilton Chewing Gum, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Hammond Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Hayley, Harry, & Sons Limited - - - - -	Ottawa
Heywood-Wakefield Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Orillia
Hill, D. H., Limited - - - - -	Waterloo
Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited, The - - - - -	Owen Sound
Holmes Foundry Company, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Howard & Sons (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Cornwall
Hunter Rose Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Hussman Refrigerator Company Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Hyde, F., (Ontario) Limited - - - - -	St. Thomas
Hy-Trous Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Cornwall
Imperial Cloth Company - - - - -	Listowel
Imperial Oil Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Ingersoll Machine & Tool Company, Limited - - - - -	Ingersoll
Inglis, John, Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Inner-Spring Mattress & Cushion Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Interlake Tissue Mills Company, Limited - - - - -	Merriton
International Machinery Company Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	Copper Cliff
International Nutrition Products of Canada Limited - - - - -	Streetsville
Jackson Metal Industries Limited - - - - -	Hamilton

NAME	LOCATION
Johnson Matthey & Mallory, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Johnson, S. C., & Son, Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Jones Shovel Company, Limited - - - - -	Gananoque
Kakabeka Falls Brewing Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Fort William
Kelsey Wheel Company, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Kelton Corporation Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Kelvinator of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Kemp Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Kepie Bros. - - - - -	Brantford
Kerwood Paper Box Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Kirsch Mfg. Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Woodstock
Klassen Bronze - - - - -	New Hamburg
Knowles Machine Shop - - - - -	London
Kolmar-Wilckens Limited - - - - -	Barrie
Labatt, John, Limited - - - - -	London
LaFrance Fire Engine & Foamite Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Laidlaw, R., Lumber Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Lang Bros. Specialty Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Laura Secord Candy Shops, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Lawson & Jones, Limited - - - - -	London
Leitz, Ernst, Canada Limited - - - - -	Midland
Lennox Furnace Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Lever Bros., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Lincoln Hosiery Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Lincoln Iron Works - - - - -	St. Catharines
Lindsay Antenna Products - - - - -	Lindsay
Link Belt Limited - - - - -	Elmira
Link Belt Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Little Metal Products - - - - -	Preston
Long, E., Limited - - - - -	Orillia
Lowe Bros. Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
MacLean, Hugh C., Publications, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Mall Tool Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Marsland Engineering Company - - - - -	Kitchener
Massey-Harris-Ferguson Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Mathews Conveyor Company, Limited - - - - -	Port Hope
Matthews Bros. Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Medcalf Shoe Company, Limited - - - - -	St. Thomas
Midland Footwear Manufacturing Limited - - - - -	Midland
Midland Industries Limited - - - - -	Midland
Milner, Edward, Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Modern Containers, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Modern Planned Kitchens Limited, The - - - - -	Neustadt
Modern Planned Kitchens Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Moffatts Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Morgan Hall Company - - - - -	Brantford
Morris, Herbert, Crane & Hoist Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Morval Products Company Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Muratori Macaroni Mfg. Company - - - - -	Thorold
Murray Printing Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
McCormicks Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
McGinness, H. B., Limited - - - - -	Peterborough
McInnis, C. H., Company, The - - - - -	Windsor
McIntyre Aluminum Products Limited - - - - -	Stamford
McLarens Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
National Auto Radiator Mfg. Company, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
National Sewer Pipe Company, Limited - - - - -	Clarkson
Neilson, William, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Nicholson, A. S., & Son, Limited - - - - -	London
Nicholson File Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Port Hope
Nightingale Upholstery Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Noranda Mines, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Noront Steel Construction Company Limited - - - - -	Sudbury
North American Cyanamid, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Northern Propane Gas Company - - - - -	Fort William
Northland Machinery Supply Company, Limited - - - - -	Fort William
Norton Company - - - - -	Chippawa
Nugrape Toronto Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
O'Connor Fuel Tanks Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
O'Keefes Brewing Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Ontario Plant Foods - - - - -	Delhi

NAME	LOCATION
Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited - - - - -	Milton
Outboard, Marine & Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited -	Peterborough
Packard Electric Company Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Paquette, E. E., & Sons, Limited - - - - -	Woodstock
Parke, Davis & Company, Limited - - - - -	Brockville
Paulite Plastics Company Limited - - - - -	Preston
Pedwell Lumber Company, Limited - - - - -	Orillia
Peek Frean (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Peerless Machine & Tool Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Guelph
Pembroke Shook Mills, Limited - - - - -	Pembroke
Peninsula Cabinet Works - - - - -	St. Catharines
Penn Controls Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Perfect Cutting Tools Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Philco Corporation of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Phoenix Engineered Products Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Photo Engravers & Electrotypers, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Photographic Survey Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Plastic Pipes Limited - - - - -	Renfrew
Plate & Structural Steel Sales Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Polymer Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Porcelain & Metal Products Limited - - - - -	Orillia
Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited - - - - -	Port Arthur
Power Regulator Company of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Powerlite Devices, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Private Brand Packagers, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Progressive Welder Canada Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Pure Spring Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Windsor
Purolator Products (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Queensway Canning Company Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
RCA Victor Company, Limited - - - - -	Smiths Falls
Railway & Engineering Specialties, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Red-D-Mix Concrete (Hamilton), Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Regal Spring Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Reliance Electric & Engineering (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Welland

NAME	LOCATION
Richards-Wilcox Canadian Company, Limited - - - - -	London
Rinshed-Mason Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Ritchie, Harold F., & Company Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Robertson-Irwin Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Robinson Clay Product Company of Canada Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Robinson Industrial-Crafts Limited - - - - -	London
Robinson, B. A., Plumbing & Heating Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Roe, A. V., Canada Limited - - - - -	Malton
Roles, J., Company of Canada - - - - -	Fort William
Rollit Products Limited - - - - -	Brockville
Rowntree Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Rubinstein, Helena, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Ruff Clarkson Company - - - - -	Brantford
Runnymede Iron & Steel Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Russel-Hipwell Engines Limited - - - - -	Owen Sound
Ruthart, E., & Company - - - - -	Midland
St. Catharines Fuel Oils, Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
St. Catharines Standard, Limited, The - - - - -	St. Catharines
St. Lawrence Corporation Limited - - - - -	Red Rock
St. Thomas Bronze Company, Limited - - - - -	St. Thomas
Sales, A. J., Company Limited - - - - -	Ridgetown
Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Sault Structural Steel Company, Limited - - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Savage Shoe Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Preston
Scepter Manufacturing Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Schmid, Julius, (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Schneider, J. M., Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Seaforth Shoes Limited - - - - -	Seaforth
Seiberling Rubber Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Shantz, I. A., Company - - - - -	Kitchener
Sheaffer, W. A., Pen Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Goderich
Sheepbridge Engineering (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Shell Cast Alloys Company - - - - -	Guelph
Shepherd Boats Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Shirriff's, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Sigmar Manufacturing Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Simplicity Products Limited - - - - -	Hespeler
Sklar Furniture Manufacturing Company Limited - - - - -	Oshawa
Slater, N., Company, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Slenderknit Sportswear, Limited - - - - -	Stratford
Smith Bros. Motor Bodies - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Smith, Howard, Paper Mills, Limited - - - - -	Cornwall
Smith, L. C., & Corona Typewriters of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Smith, P., Model Knitting Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Smiths Falls Malleable Castings, Limited - - - - -	Smiths Falls
Smith & Stone, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Somerville, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Sonoco Products Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Soo Falls Brewing Company, Limited - - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Sparton of Canada, Limited - - - - -	London
Splendid Manufacturing Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Stamped & Enamelled Ware, Limited - - - - -	Hespeler
Standard Machine & Tool Company, Limited - - - - -	Preston
Standard Radio Products - - - - -	Kitchener
Standard Steel Construction Company - - - - -	Port Robinson
Standard Tube & T. I. Limited - - - - -	Woodstock
Stanley Works of Canada Limited, The - - - - -	Hamilton
Stark Electronics Instruments Limited - - - - -	Ajax
Steel Company of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	Hamilton
Steel Equipment Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Pembroke
Steel Master Tool Company Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Steele, A., Company - - - - -	Peterborough
Steetley of Canada Limited - - - - -	Dundas
Steril Products Company - - - - -	Windsor
Sterling Electrical Company Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Stevens, Frederic B., of Canada Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Sturtevant, B. F., Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Galt
Sun Oil Company, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Sun Tube Corporation of Canada Limited - - - - -	Ottawa
Super Oil Seal Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Super Structure Door Company of Canada - - - - -	Oakville

NAME	LOCATION
Superior Engravers, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Swift Canadian Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Taylor, Wm., & Son, Limited - - - - -	Owen Sound
Tek Plastics, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Teron, J. C., Sign Company - - - - -	Windsor
Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Thermax Limited - - - - -	Orillia
Thompson Folding Paper Box Company Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Thompson Products, Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Thomson Beverages - - - - -	Owen Sound
Thomson (Canada) Rivet Company Limited - - - - -	Gananoque
Tony Day Sweaters - - - - -	Kitchener
Toronto Coppersmithing Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Elevators, Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Toronto Hardware Mfg. Company Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Toronto Piston Manufacturing - - - - -	Oakville
Torrington Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Oakville
Trane Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Turvey Electric Company - - - - -	Brantford
Tyler, W. S., Company of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	St. Catharines
United Paper Mills, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Victoria Paper Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Viking Engine & Tool Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
VioBin (Canada) Limited - - - - -	St. Thomas
Waffles Electric, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Walker, Hiram, & Sons, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Walker Machine Shop - - - - -	Windsor
Walker Metal Products, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Warsop Power Tools, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Waubashene Lumber & Milling Company - - - - -	Waubashene
Weatherhead Company of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	St. Thomas
Web Wrappings Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Webb, Jervis B., Company of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Weightman & Sons, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Weldrest Hosiery, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Wernet Dental Manufacturing Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Westeel Products Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Weston, George, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Wheatley Manufacturing Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Wignall, E. A., & Sons - - - - -	St. Catharines
Williams Tool Corporation of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Windsor Match Plate Company - - - - -	Windsor
Windsor Paper Company, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Windsor Patterns, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Winter Seal of Canada Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Wintrob, M., & Sons, Canada Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Woodstock Machinery, Limited - - - - -	Woodstock
Wright, H. G., Manufacturing Company Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Wyeth, John, & Brother (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Yardley of London (Canada), Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Yocum Faust, Limited - - - - -	London
York Knitting Mills Limited - - - - -	Woodstock
York Woodcraft Limited - - - - -	New Hamburg
Young Brantford Styles - - - - -	Brantford

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

Department of Planning and Development

W. K. WARRENDER, Q.C., Minister

TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

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Department of Industrial Research Services

Ontario Research Foundation,
43 Queen's Park, Toronto

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Director

SERVICES OFFERED BY THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

The Trade and Industry Branch of the Government of Ontario promotes the economic growth of the Province through the development of its trade and industry. The Trade and Industry Branch provides to manufacturers a comprehensive and confidential service without cost. The Branch is organized in four main divisions.

Industrial Division	Trade Division
Municipal Division	Information and Public Relations Division

THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION advises Ontario manufacturers who are planning to expand their industries and assists Canadian manufacturers and those from other countries who intend to establish new industries in Ontario. Information and service is supplied on markets, raw materials, labour, power, transportation, sites, premises and all factors pertaining to manufacturing in Ontario.

THE MUNICIPAL DIVISION compiles municipal industrial statistics on all Ontario communities for the guidance of manufacturers and assists Ontario municipalities with their industrial development.

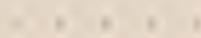
THE TRADE DIVISION assists manufacturers and importers to establish reliable business connections for the distribution of their goods. The Division also assists Ontario manufacturers to locate sources of raw materials and to establish new domestic and export markets.

THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION prepares and publishes resource information, statistical reports and promotional literature on Ontario's trade and industry and on the work of the Trade and Industry Branch.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH, Chicago, provides a direct service to manufacturers in the mid-western United States who are planning to establish branch plants in Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT, London, England, promotes trade relations and the establishment of overseas industries in Ontario.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES provides scientific and technical information based on laboratory research to industries in Ontario.



THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH works in close co-operation with Federal and Provincial Government Departments, the chartered banks, investment houses, railways, national and provincial organizations and with municipal officials throughout Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH is a member of the Provincial Governments of Canada, Trade and Industry Council.

**The Trade and Industry Branch appreciates the continued
co-operation and support of the following:**

Department of Industrial Research Services, Ontario Research Foundation

Industrial Commissions of the Municipalities of Ontario

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of Ontario

Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Business Development Departments, Chartered Banks and Transcontinental Railways

United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service

United States Consulate General

Other Foreign Consulates

Bureau of Statistics and Research, Ontario

Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Exporters' Association

Canadian Importers' Association

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1954

ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF
PLANNING
AND
DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

The Ontario Industrial Review is issued annually by the Trade and Industry Branch. It is a report on the development of manufacturing industry in the Province of Ontario and its relation to the industrial economy of the Dominion of Canada. It includes a list of the new manufacturing industries locating in Ontario during the year and a list of the established industries building major expansions or branch plants in new locations throughout the Province.

F. J. LYLE,
Director,
Trade and Industry Branch.

HONOURABLE W. K. WARRENDER, Q.C.,
Minister,
Department of Planning and Development.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH



ONTARIO

ANNUAL REVIEW

1954

In 1954 the long post-war climb of the Canadian economy levelled off. The inevitable digestion and readjustment stage preceding a new advance arrived.

It can be described in another way as the year in which Canadian leaders in government, business and finance took a "second look" at the economy and in all quarters arrived at the realization that the post-war figures had established a hard fact, namely, that if Canada is to maintain full employment and its high standard of living (second in the world), the high rate of industrial expansion which has been enjoyed in the post-war years must be maintained.

Further, it was also pointed up that the artificial stimulus of defence expenditure of nearly two billion dollars annually still exists and that from an employment point of view this too must be reckoned with at some future date.

Therefore, a new era of realistic planning to achieve this objective has been inaugurated at all levels of government and business.

In approaching the task there is full confidence in the future because of the tremendous reserves of natural resources and because of the accelerating rate of their development but it is generally accepted that new or shifting patterns of trade and industrial production must be found and developed

if an adequate rate of industrial expansion is to be maintained in the coming years.

In the seven years preceding the peak in 1953, Canada had achieved a 100 per cent increase in gross value of production—to a record \$24 billion; in foreign trade—to a total for imports and exports of \$8.6 billion, and in personal income—to a level of \$18 billion. In the same period, capital investment in new construction and equipment more than tripled, rising to \$5.8 billion. As a result there was practically full employment even though the Canadian population, through natural increase and a substantial volume of immigration, had increased by 2.8 million or nearly 3 per cent annually—a world record in this regard.

The national balance sheet shows that in 1954 the gross value of production fell by about 2 per cent. Merchandise exports during the first ten months of the year declined by 8 per cent mostly in export shipments of wheat and manufactured goods. Manufacturing output lagged by 8.5 per cent, and capital investment in new construction and equipment dropped to about \$5.5 billion.

On the credit side, in 1954, although there was a rise in unemployment, total labour income rose by 2 per cent, per capita personal income also increased, and per capita expenditures on consumer goods and services remained at about the same high

level as in 1953. Also, while the total value of new construction was down, there were notable increases in expenditures on housing, institutions, trade and financial establishments, and on public works.

Measured by the four most significant yardsticks of national growth, Canada's achievements in the period from 1946 to 1954 were even greater than those recorded in the United States.

	United States (% increase)	Canada (% increase)
Population	16	24
Gross national production	69	99
Per capital production	46	61
Investment in manufacturing	68	120

A year of slight retraction after ten years of continuing expansion, had the effect of bringing sharply to the surface, the various strengths and weaknesses of the Canadian economy. Evidence of several forces restraining the economy whose effect was, in all likelihood, short in duration appeared. One of these was the inventory recession in the United States—and to a lesser extent in Canada—which developed as an aftermath of the abnormal upsurge arising from the defence materials production programme. A curtailment in this programme beginning in 1953 and further curtailed in 1954 made possible the filling of orders from stock and slowed down business purchasing and current production.

Another was that the post-war backlog of demands for equipment and consumer goods from farmers, manufacturers and householders was finally overcome. Korean war production extended this period of unsatisfied demand but after the end of 1953, while current demand was still substantial, deferred demand had disappeared.

Still another arose from the economic recovery of several war-torn countries abroad which enabled them not only to reduce their orders for Canadian-made products but to resume their export trade on a pre-war scale thus adding to the competition facing Canadian products in both foreign and domestic markets. Manufactured goods suffered from this competition—textiles, electrical appliances and most types of electrical and industrial equipment being affected most severely.

Other restraining forces were the drop in the income of western farmers which curtailed their purchases of farm implements and consumer goods; continuing exchange difficulties which restricted purchases of Canadian exports, and the high value of the Canadian dollar which placed Canadian exports at a disadvantage.

However, the effect of some of these short-term restraining forces were already on the way to being overcome before the end of 1954. The inventory recession in the United States ran its course. This stimulated an upswing in orders from Canada's best customer. The prosperity now prevailing in Great Britain, Western Europe and other countries abroad, initiated a greater flow of Canadian exports since the rising volume of industrial production increased their needs of Canadian raw materials. Perhaps the most important factor supporting recovery during 1954 was that Canadians themselves expressed their confidence in the future by actually increasing their purchases of consumer goods during the year.

Canada's resilient performance in 1954 was further proof that the underlying forces for expansion in the Canadian economy are so strong that a high level of activity can be expected in the years to come.

Amongst these are the rapid growth of population which has been sustained for over a decade, and which means a greater consumer market and less dependence upon export trade; a reputation for stable government and sound governmental financial policies, and the new technological developments which forecast rapid changes and continuing investment in the development of new processes and new products. In the fields of petrochemicals, electronics and the utilization of natural gas and atomic energy—to mention only a few—the possibilities are almost unlimited.

Three additional forces for expansion are of such importance that they merit more extensive coverage in this Review.

Canada is in the midst of an extensive long-range construction programme and many projects are planned for the future. Among these projects are the St. Lawrence Seaway and the building of houses, highways, schools, institutions, commercial and service buildings, as well as the laying of pipelines and the construction connected with natural resource developments.

Since capital investment entailed in these projects is one of the key barometers of the nation's economy, actual or estimated expenditures for 1953 to 1955 are shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN CANADA

New Construction, Machinery and Equipment

1953 - 55*

	1953	1954	1955
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Agriculture,			
Fishing and Forestry	580	434	436
Mining, Quarrying			
and Oil Wells	257	249	309
Manufacturing	969	795	817
Utilities	1,209	1,114	1,110
Construction Industry	91	66	48
Housing	1,084	1,169	1,283
Trade—Wholesale and			
Retail	330	357	361
Finance and			
Commercial Services	196	220	229
Institutional Services	301	329	393
Government Departments	824	765	822
Totals	5,841	5,498	5,808

* Actual Expenditures 1953

* Preliminary Actual 1954

* Intentions 1955

Canada is fortunate in having vast supplies of basic materials which the world needs. Canada has always been a major producer of pulp and paper, lumber and agricultural products but it is in the field of strategic minerals that her endowments are spectacular. A comparison between the known North American reserves of some of these essential minerals, as shown by the Paley Report of 1950, and Canada's percentage increase in production since 1950 point up this great national asset.

	% of North American Reserve	% of North American Production	% Increase in Production 1950-1954
Aluminum	36	41
Asbestos	n.a.	97	10
Cobalt	n.a.	4	277
Copper	19	21	14
Fluorspar	22	15	88
Iron ore	67	3	102
Lead	34	20	34
Nickel	99	99	29
Titanium	95	17	500
Zinc	24	22	20

n.a. Not available.

The total value of mineral production in 1950 was \$1,045 million, of which \$617 million was in metals—corresponding values for 1954 were \$1,454 million and \$763 million. The large increase in mineral production aside from metals, is due to the great advances in petroleum production. In metal production, Canada is only beginning to develop her vast reserves.

In aluminum, while Canada has no bauxite, her great strides in the development of hydro-electric power have made it possible for her to become one of the world's leading producers. When the Kitimat plant goes into full production, an annual output of about 700,000 tons can be expected. Iron ore production is also forging ahead at a rapid pace. When all present projects are completed and when the Seaway makes possible a reciprocal flow of wheat coming eastward to the sea, and iron ore going westward from Labrador to the great mid-continental steel plants, the Canadian output is expected to increase threefold to a total of 20 to 25 million tons annually.

In petroleum and natural gas the advances are no less spectacular. Between 1947 and 1954 the Canadian oil industry increased its spending on exploration and development from one million dollars a month to one million dollars a day. A maze of thousands of miles of pipelines has been developed. Although less than 5 per cent of Canada's 800,000 square miles of potential oil-bearing territory has been adequately explored, crude reserves have increased by 3,300 per cent from 72 million barrels to over 2.5 billion barrels. Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian production of crude amounted to 95.5 million barrels valued at \$246 million in 1954. There are now 40 refineries in Canada representing an investment of over \$600 million, and during 1954 these refineries processed over 160 million barrels of crude, more than double the amount processed in 1947.

To keep pace with these developments, Canadian consumption of petroleum products has more than doubled since 1947 compared with a 37 per cent increase in the United States. Consumption in 1954 increased 7 per cent over 1953 and estimates indicate that the domestic market will increase by about one-third within the next five or six years. In spite of a rapidly increasing consumption of petroleum and its products Canada, now 48 per cent self-sufficient in oil, is expected to be entirely self-sufficient as soon as the remaining marketing problems are overcome. The reserves are there, only the arrangements for all-Canada distribution are lacking.

Natural gas reserves in the three far-western Canadian provinces are estimated to be about 17 trillion cubic feet and additional supplies are being discovered at a rate of 1.5 trillion cubic feet annually. Effective utilization of these vast reserves of natural gas depends upon its delivery by pipeline to domestic markets in the highly industrialized centres in Ontario and Quebec and upon access to export markets in the United States.

Canada is also accomplishing a major expansion in its production of uranium. In 1942 Canada supplied the uranium for the development of the atomic bomb. In 1948, realizing that new sources of uranium would have to be found and developed if both war and peace time requirements were to be satisfied, the Canadian government offered a guaranteed market at a guaranteed price. Private enterprise immediately took advantage of this inducement. Uranium production in Canada in 1957 is expected to be over twelve times as great as it was at the end of the war. The gross income from that production will be approximately \$100 million annually ranking uranium in fourth place in the gross dollar value of metal production in Canada.

Finally to all these long-term forces for expansion—capital expenditures in new construction, technological advances and natural resources developments—must be added the one which is perhaps most important of all, namely, adequate amounts of readily available investment capital. In Canada, government policies, individual investors and a steady influx of capital from the United States and abroad have settled all doubts on that score.

The Canadian Government has declared a budgetary surplus every year since the end of the war. In 1953, the surplus was \$128 million. In 1954, however, to ensure that lack of money would not hamper the national development, it took steps towards easier monetary conditions and incurred its first post-war deficit. Individually, also, Canadians have earned a reputation for thrift. Personal savings in recent years have run consistently at about 8 per cent of personal income. Even in 1954, under less favourable circumstances, savings maintained a level of about 6 per cent.

Sound fiscal policies and high personal savings have paid off handsomely for Canada. International confidence in the Canadian dollar has held it at a value higher than the American dollar since March 1952. Moreover, foreign investors have demonstrated their confidence by pouring billions of dollars into Canada for long-term investment.

The United States is by far the largest single foreign investor in Canadian development—total holdings of American investors reaching \$8,600 million in 1953. During 1954, about 50 per cent of the capital inflow for direct investment went into the petroleum industry and another 20 per cent into mining.

A new trend in American and British investment is the creation of investment companies for the specific purpose of buying Canadian securities, particularly common stocks. In 1954, more than \$100 million was expended in this way and it is accepted that this development played a substantial part in the market rise of Canadian stocks during 1954.

The radical change in the pattern of British investment in Canada which took place in 1952 continued in 1953, and in all likelihood, was even further extended during 1954. During the three years preceding 1952, British holdings in Canada increased annually by about \$35 million. In 1952, there was a sharp rise to \$108 million and a further rise to \$121 million in 1953. More than one-half of total British investment has gone into government and corporate securities but a number of large Canadian manufacturing firms have been established or expanded with British capital. Latterly, in addition, British interests have been founding financial, contracting, real estate and sales companies.

Capital inflow from the United States and the United Kingdom is shown in the table below.

	United States (Millions of Dollars)	United Kingdom (Millions of Dollars)
1948	5,566	1,608
1949	5,905	1,715
1950	6,548	1,748
1951	7,259	1,776
1952	8,000	1,884
1953	8,838	2,005

The development programme now under way in Canada is so vast that foreign investment capital is not only welcome but essential. Canadians them-

selves are not lacking in financial expressions of confidence in the future of their own country. Since 1936, non-resident holdings of the funded debt of Canadian governments and corporations have been reduced from 34 per cent to 15 per cent. In short, Canadians themselves out of their own savings have financed 85 per cent of their nation's expansion.

Against this backdrop of the forces moulding Canada's future, the Province of Ontario plays a leading part.

Foremost among Canada's ten provinces, Ontario has about one-third of the population, one-third of the retail market, one-third of all mining production and well over one-third of the personal income. Manufacturing is Ontario's leading industry providing employment for more than one-third of the labour force—more than are employed in agriculture, mining, pulp and paper, and fishing combined. Finally, Ontario, in manufacturing, equals the other nine provinces combined in production, employment, payrolls and investment. It is because Canada's destiny lies in the future of her manufacturing industry and because one-half of that industry presently is in this province that the future of Ontario will, to a large extent, determine the future of Canada.

Ontario's manufacturing industries in 1954 had the second best year so far recorded. In keeping with the lag behind 1953 that affected all of Canada, and to a greater extent the United States, manufacturing production declined about 6 per cent, to a total value of about \$8,326 million. New investment in plant and equipment also declined about 19 per cent to an estimated \$403 millions.* Employment in manufacturing also fell below the peak of 634,000 workers in 1953 by 4.5 per cent, but since wage levels remained high, total payrolls in the industry were virtually unchanged. However, during the last quarter of the year there was a substantial upturn in the overall level of Canada's economy and when final returns are in they are likely to show that manufacturing industry in Ontario shared, and to a very great extent contributed, to this upturn.

* Private & Public Investment—Outlook 1955—Regional Estimates—Dept. of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa.

In the establishment of new industries there were some very significant departures from the

pattern followed during the preceding five years. First, there was a drop in the number of new industries to about the level of 1951. The records of the Trade and Industry Branch show that 91 new manufacturing industries were established in 1954, as against 136 in 1953, and 126 in 1952. Secondly, there was a marked change in the origin of these new industries. Those established by Canadian interests fell from 45 in 1953, to 20 in 1954. This undoubtedly reflects the difficulties some Canadian manufacturers in certain types of industry were facing, which prompted them to curtail their plans for setting up new industries in this Province.

American participation in new industry establishment however, continued on approximately the same high level as in 1953, namely 57 new industries. Undoubtedly this was a vote of confidence by American industrial interests on Canada's outlook for future development.

On the other hand, there was a striking drop in the number of new industries established by British firms from 29 in 1953, to 6 last year. A number of factors have contributed to this drop. A very gratifying improvement in business activity has kept manufacturers in Great Britain very much occupied at home. They are hard pressed to fill orders for domestic markets and, in some cases, the recovery of European markets, has increased their export orders as well. Also the more fluid financial position of the British Treasury has stimulated the flow of commerce and a stable labour supply at wages favourable to export trade has further supported a rising volume of production and a high level of prosperity.

However, there was another factor which had a significant effect. British interests in 1954, increased the flow of investment capital into Canada but changed the course of the stream. They established financial, commercial, contracting and sales companies in addition to manufacturing industries. Also in some cases, rather than establish new industries, they bought into Canadian going concerns either by large purchases of stocks and bonds or by purchasing majority or controlling interests. This latter trend began in 1953 when British interests bought into 11 manufacturing firms in Ontario alone. An additional 8 of these purchases took place in 1954.

British interests were not alone in following this trend. In 1954, American interests bought into 7 manufacturing firms and 10 did so in the previous year. In some cases, the changing hands of old-established firms marked the ending of an era in Canadian business—the era of the family concern, which has grown up with Canada but which, because of taxation or other reasons, is now passing from the Canadian scene. However, there are advantages. New capital for expansion, new know-how, and new business connections abroad often enter the picture along with the new owners.

The countries of origin of the new industries coming to Ontario since 1950 are shown in the following table:

Origin	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Canada	42	46	37	45	20
United States	28	32	52	55	57
United Kingdom..	7	9	28	29	6
West Germany	3	3	3	4
Others	1	2	6	4	4
	—	—	—	—	—
Total New Industries	78	92	126	136	91

It should be emphasized that contrary to popular belief, the number of new industries coming to the Province in any one year is not the most conclusive indicator of progress in industrial expansion. Overall new investment in manufacturing industry is the best indicator available because it comprises investment in newly-established concerns, in addition to old-established concerns, and in branch plants in new locations. Using total new investment as an indicator, industrial expansion in 1954 fell below that recorded in 1953.

It should also be pointed out that for the purposes of this Review, "new industries" are those that are "new" to this Province. Branch plants built in new locations by firms previously established are listed under "Expansions" and some 325 Ontario firms undertook major expansions to their plants during 1954. Moreover, the newly-established industries represent only about 10 per cent of the industrial growth taking place. The remaining 90 per cent is in the expansion of industries already established.

If Canada's destiny lies in the future of her manufacturing industry, and if one-half of that industry lies in this Province, what is the nature of the challenge facing manufacturing industry in Ontario? What tools are at hand to help Ontario to meet the challenge?

Ontario's population has grown by almost one million or 23 per cent since 1946, and it is expected to reach nearly 8.5 million by 1975. A high birth rate and the fact that 52 per cent of Canada's one million post-war immigrants have settled in Ontario account for this increase. Here is a tool of great value. The immigrants coming to Canada in search of new opportunities have swelled the labour force, brought new skills, new capital and new knowledge of export markets abroad. But even more important are the immigrants who came at the request of a parent company for the express purpose of setting up a branch plant in Canada. These new plants provide hundreds of jobs for Canadians, for aside from the general manager and possibly a few key personnel, it is usual for these new factories to draw most of their workers from the Canadian labour force.

From 1949 to 1954, over 390 new industries have been established in Ontario alone by persons or companies from Great Britain, the United States, West Germany or other countries abroad.

Low-cost hydro-electric power has always been one of the salient factors supporting Ontario's industrial growth, but so great has been that growth in recent years that all sources of power, including the huge power installations at Niagara Falls, have been hard-pressed to meet the demand. Over the past thirty years, the demand for electric power in Southern Ontario has grown by 5.7 per cent each year. This represents a doubling in demand every twelve years. At this rate, the estimated power demand in Southern Ontario in 1975 will be about 9.5 million kilowatts, but even with the completion of the St. Lawrence development in 1959, there will only be approximately 4.6 million kilowatts of capacity, leaving about 5 million to be provided between 1960 and 1975. New sources of fuel and power, other than those derived from water resources, will have to be developed to satisfy the need.

Natural gas will be one of these sources. Abundant supplies of natural gas are available from Western Canada and industrial Ontario offers perhaps the greatest and most lucrative market. A natural gas pipeline across Canada will furnish the necessary connecting link. In the meantime natural gas piped in from the United States through Niagara Falls and originating as far away as the

State of Texas is replacing manufactured gas in the network of transmission lines serving the Toronto area. When the trans-continental pipeline is built Canadian natural gas will replace the imported gas and it is hoped that an agreement can be reached whereby the flow can be reversed sending Canadian gas to export markets in the American states south of Ontario's border.

Petroleum is another answer. A 1,770 mile, 30 inch pipeline capable of delivering 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily now connects the oil fields of Western Canada with Sarnia, Ontario, one of the major refining centres in the east. Oil offers plentiful additional supplies of fuel and power.

Looking into the future, atomic energy, if it can be offered for sale at a price comparable to other sources of power, would seem to be the ultimate answer to Ontario's particular need. At Chalk River, Ontario, an atomic energy research and development centre has been in operation for 14 years. Aside from its importance to the defense effort this research centre now has a peace-time goal. It is working on the design for a nuclear reactor capable of providing atomic power for use in those areas which have high power demands but which have insufficient, low-cost, readily available hydro-electric resources or cheap supplies of thermal fuels. Southern Ontario is such an area. The next step will be to make possible the creation of a new manufacturing industry to supply the market for reactors, reactor components and reactor fuels both at home and abroad. Adequate supplies of uranium are at hand. A prototype of the necessary nuclear reactor for the production of atomic power is expected to be completed by 1958. Atomic power at commercially economical rates is now assured for the not too distant future.

A third tool—abundant opportunities for new and expanded manufacturing industries—must receive wider recognition and ever-broadening use if progress is to be made towards reaching Canada's manufacturing potential.

Canada's population which is expected to reach 23 million by 1975 offers a growing domestic market; her storehouse of raw materials gives her a preferred position as a manufacturing and an exporting nation and adequate sources of fuel and power are at hand, but a greater degree of fabrication must be applied to our raw materials before they are sent abroad if the Canadian standard of living is to be maintained and if a high level of employment for an increasing labour force is to be provided. In short, Canada needs new and more

diversified manufacturing capacity in order to convert Canadian raw materials into new products which will find new customers, in new markets, the world over.



The extent of the opportunities for new and expanded manufacturing industries can be measured in a number of ways. On an overall national basis it can be measured by comparing Canada with the more industrially advanced United States. In 1954 Canada's per capita manufacturing production was valued at \$1,075. In the United States it was \$1,760. This represents a fabrication gap worth \$10 billion annually—or opportunities for additional manufacturing output equal to more than one-half of Canada's present production.

A more detailed and specific measure comes from a study of Canada's imports and exports. Canada ranks third among the great trading nations of the world. This is proof that she has long recognized that she must buy from other nations in order to sell to them. However, if any progress is to be made towards narrowing the fabrication gap Canada must satisfy more of her domestic needs for manufactured goods by products made at home while at the same time finding more customers abroad for the manufactured goods produced in her own factories.

On both scores Canada has lost ground although in recent years Canadian trade has doubled in value and increased almost the same amount in volume. The table below illustrates this point.

DEGREE OF FABRICATION
Canada's trade with all countries.
Percentages of dollar values.

Exports	1946	1950	1953
Raw Materials	26.1	26.8	32.2
Partially Manufactured..	22.2	31.9	28.9
Fully Manufactured	51.7	41.3	38.9
Imports			
Raw Materials	26.9	26.9	18.5
Partially Manufactured..	6.3	7.8	5.0
Fully Manufactured	66.8	65.3	76.5

To be even more specific, a table earlier in this Review shows that Canada has vast reserves of iron ore and that since 1950 production of iron ore has increased by 102 per cent. However, in 1953 Canada imported iron and iron products to a value of \$1,494.5 million of which 97.6 per cent were fully manufactured goods. Included in this category were machinery of all kinds, mechanical equipment, tools and instruments, electrical apparatus and parts, engines, parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks and aircraft, and a whole host of miscellaneous products.

Canada also has 97 per cent of the known North American reserves of asbestos, producing in 1954 nearly a million short tons of asbestos fibre but Canada continues to export about 98 per cent of asbestos in the raw state. A leading producer of wood and wood products, Canada imported in 1953, \$125 million worth of these products of which 77 per cent were fully manufactured. Canada will shortly be producing 700,000 tons of aluminum annually but in 1953 about \$14 million worth of aluminum products were imported. Similarly Canada has abundant, and in some cases, almost monopoly supplies of nickel, lead, copper, and zinc. In spite of this about 80 per cent of her imports in the non-ferrous metal group are fully manufactured.

To cite another example, Canada is in the midst of the greatest house building programme in her history. Housing starts in 1953 totalled 102,000, and in 1954 they increased by 11,000, yet every year large quantities of household appliances, plumbing fixtures, construction materials and furniture are imported.

In all of these fields, raw material supplies are plentiful, the volume of domestic sales and the value of imports are proofs of an established market. These fabrication gaps would appear to offer opportunities for new and expanded Canadian manufacturing industries—many of which might logically be located in Ontario.



Manufacturers are studying these gaps and taking advantage of these opportunities. The new industries coming to Ontario since 1951 testify to this fact.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Products	1952	1953	1954
Primary Iron and Steel	8	1	1
Stampings, Castings and Forgings	11	7	5
Automotive and Aeronautical	5	10	7
Machinery	4	4	6
Mechanical Equipment	6	6	9
Tools and Instruments	15	19	10
Aluminum Products	5	3	0
Chemicals and Allied Products	11	20	9
Miscellaneous Metal Products	16	21	11
Electrical and Electronic	12	16	12
Textiles and Products	6	3	5
Wood and Paper Products.....	11	7	3
Food Products	4	5	5
Other Miscellaneous	12	14	8
Totals	126	136	91

The increasing awareness on the part of all three levels of government—Federal, provincial and municipal of the ever-increasing dependence of the Canadian economy on its manufacturing industry, as well as the recognition that industrial development is the key factor in maintaining national expansion and a high level of employment, has set in motion a three-level industrial promotion campaign which is the fourth, and perhaps one of the most effective tools, that can be used in meeting the challenge of the future. Ontario was never in a better position to use this tool more effectively.

The average Canadian manufacturing industry pays approximately \$60,000 per year in corporation taxes to the Government of Canada. About one-half of all the corporation taxes paid by manufacturing industry in Canada comes from Ontario. Under the tax-rental agreement this revenue is returned to the Province. Therefore corporation taxes from manufacturing industry are a major source of revenue for the Government of this Province.

On the municipal level industrial taxation is also a matter of vital concern, for the municipalities of Ontario have found that they must have from 40 to 60 per cent of their taxable assessment from manufacturing industry if they are to meet their obligations and remain solvent.

However, the contribution which manufacturing industry makes to the economy extends far beyond the realm of corporation taxes or municipal assessment. In an industrial nation it is the foundation upon which the whole economy rests.

Add 100 new employees in manufacturing to the working force of a typical Ontario industrial town and in due course the following additions will result:

- \$855,000 annual increase in manufacturing production
- \$462,000 annual increase in purchases by industry
- \$2,850,000 increase in municipal taxable assessment
- \$ 100,000 additional corporation taxes paid annually
- 135 new employees in other fields
- 162 new households
- \$ 670,000 annual increase in personal incomes
- \$ 400,000 annual increase in retail sales
- 3 new retail outlets
- 369 more passenger vehicles

It is not surprising therefore that the municipalities of Ontario are now waging an aggressive industrial development campaign designed to attract new industries and to promote the expansion of their presently established industries. Under its Regional Development Programme the Ontario Government is giving this campaign its complete support and is contributing to it financially. A full partnership between the Government and the municipalities will soon be operating throughout the whole of Ontario. One of the objects of the partnership will be to search for opportunities for new industries, interest manufacturers in Canada and elsewhere in taking advantage of these opportunities and, by providing them with a comprehensive industrial development service, assist them to become located and successfully operating in this Province.

These are some of the tools—a growing population, new sources of fuel and power, abundant opportunities for new industries and public support for industrial development. If these tools are used effectively can Ontario meet the challenge of the future in industrial development?

In Ontario's manufacturing economy, the relationship over the past eight years between new investment in the expansion of manufacturing industry and the maintenance of a high level of employment for an increasing labour force, can be used to forecast the challenge to be met in the future. In this period the civilian employed increased by 305,000 and manufacturing industry invested \$2,975 million. Thus, for every new worker, manufacturing industry made an investment of \$9,800.

Looking to the future, by 1963 the civilian employed are expected to increase by at least 440,000. This means that on the average every year during that time, manufacturing industry in Ontario must invest \$480 million. In short, the challenge to be met by industrial development in this Province is that of maintaining a rate of expansion even greater than the rate achieved during the past eight peak years.

As pointed out at the beginning of this Review, the Canadian economy in 1955 will face an all-important test. It is the year which will reveal whether or not Canada can again develop sufficient industrial expansion to keep our fast-increasing population (over 400,000 per year) fully employed.

It can be expected with confidence that our overall gross production will in 1955 show a definite improvement over 1954 for our capital investment programme is scheduled to be as great as any year in our history and our natural resource production should repeat the expanding pattern of 1954 in which year mining, oil, fuel, fishing, lumber, pulp and paper and electric power advanced with percentage gains ranging from five per cent to twenty-five per cent. Also, by the law of averages we can look forward with some confidence to a better wheat crop in 1955 than that of 1954 which was far below average.

However, it is in the field of manufacturing, which in the Canada of 1955 is the field where the deciding concentration of labour lies, that the question of full employment or not for our steadily growing work force will be answered. The substantial minus signs of 1954, as against 1953, in iron and steel products, electrical apparatus, transportation equipment, clothing, textiles and many other manufactured lines will have to be converted to plus signs in 1955 if we are to be successful in holding the employment line, not only in this year, but also in the years to follow.

Over the long term, there is no lack of confidence that this objective can be achieved. Experience in Canada and the United States has shown that adequate capital for new investment, growth in population and the establishment of secondary industries will automatically accompany the great natural resource development which lies ahead. On the strength of these forces for expansion Canada will move forward to a fully integrated and balanced economy.

New Ontario Industries

The records of the Trade and Industry Branch show that in 1954 the following 91 companies bought an industrial site or rented, built or purchased an industrial building with the announced intention of setting up a new manufacturing industry in Ontario.

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Amphenol Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Electronic equipment for aircraft</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Ardelt Industries of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Cranes and hoists</i>	Kitchener - -	West Germany
Argus Cameras of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Photographic equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Aro Equipment of Canada, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Pneumatic and lubricating equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Astra Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Pharmaceutical specialties</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	Sweden
Barrie Rubber Limited - - - - - <i>Tires</i>	Barrie - - -	United States
Barringham Plastics Limited - - - - - <i>Plastic pipe, moulds, patterns and tanks</i>	Clarkson - -	Canada
Bell and Howell Canada Limited - - - - - <i>Motion picture equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Bilt-Rite Mobile Homes Ltd. - - - - - <i>Trailer homes</i>	Sarnia - - -	Canada
Bishop, Hazel, of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Cosmetics</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Blackstone Industrial Products Ltd. - - - - - <i>Automobile heater cores</i>	Stratford - -	United States
Bogue Electric of Canada, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Electronic equipment</i>	Ottawa - - -	United States
Bridgewater Machine Company (Canada) Ltd. - - - <i>Tire moulds</i>	Brantford - -	United States
Callon Corporation Ltd. - - - - - <i>Plastic tooling</i>	Windsor - - -	Canada
Canadian Atlas Transformer Co. Ltd. - - - - - <i>Electrical control devices</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Canadian Coupling and Fittings Ltd. - - - - - <i>Steel pipe couplings and fittings</i>	Simcoe - - -	United States
Canadian Mechanical Handling Systems, Ltd. - - - <i>Material handling equipment</i>	Windsor - - -	United States
Canadian MonoRail Company Ltd. - - - - - <i>Material handling equipment</i>	Galt - - - -	United States
Canadian Steelcase Co. - - - - - <i>Metal office furniture</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Canadian Videocraft Ltd. <i>Television yokes and deflectors</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Catelli Food Products Ltd. <i>Macaroni, spaghetti and sauces</i>	St. Thomas	Canada
Central Electric Wire Ltd. <i>Fine drawn wire</i>	Perth	Canada
Chicago Printed String Co. <i>Non-woven parallel yarn tape</i>	Whitby	United States
Chubb Safe Company Ltd. <i>Locks and safes</i>	Oshawa	Great Britain
Cole Steel International Ltd. <i>Filing cabinets</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Collins Radio Co. of Canada, Ltd. <i>Communication and navigation equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Colson (Canada) Ltd. <i>Casters and trucks</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
¹ DeWalt Canada Ltd. <i>Wood and metal cutting machinery</i>	Guelph	United States
² Doman-Fleet Helicopter Ltd. <i>Helicopters</i>	Fort Erie	United States
Eclipse Fuel Engineering Company of Canada Ltd. <i>Gas- and oil-fired industrial appliances</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Edwards, W., & Company (Canada) Ltd. <i>High vacuum equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Elan Tool & Die, Ltd. <i>Tools and dies</i>	Chatham	Canada
Electromark Limited <i>Radio and television components</i>	Collingwood	United States
Ericsson Telephone Sales of Canada Ltd. <i>Communication equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Sweden
Essex Metal Industries Ltd. <i>Automotive parts and accessories</i>	Windsor	Canada
Ferroconcrete (Canada) Ltd. <i>Pre-cast reinforced concrete</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Fiorentini Canada Ltd. <i>Power shovels</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Italy
Formfit Garments Ltd. <i>Brassieres and girdles</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Freeway of Canada, Ltd. <i>Flat and formed washers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Garrett Manufacturing Corp. of Canada Ltd. <i>Aircraft equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

¹ In association with Leland Electric Canada Ltd.

² In association with Fleet Manufacturing Ltd.

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
General Instruments—F. W. Sickles of Canada, Ltd. - <i>Television components</i>	Kitchener- Waterloo - -	United States
General Metallic Parts Ltd. - - - - - <i>Precision machine parts</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
General Mills (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Packaged foods</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Griffin Machine Tool Ltd. - - - - - <i>Machine tools</i>	Windsor - -	United States
Harter Metal Furniture Ltd. - - - - - <i>Steel office chairs</i>	Guelph - -	United States
Heidolph, Hans, and Company Ltd. - - - - - <i>Fractional horsepower motors</i>	Warton - -	West Germany
Helipot Corporation - - - - - <i>Precision potentiometers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Hollywood-Maxwell of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Brassieres and garter belts</i>	Belleville - -	United States
International Artcraft Ltd. - - - - - <i>Greeting cards</i>	Stratford - -	United States
Jaeger Machine Co. of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Industrial and construction machinery</i>	St. Thomas - -	United States
Jamar Plywood Ltd. - - - - - <i>Plywood from poplar</i>	Kirkland Lake -	Canada
Kellogg-Pillsbury of Canada, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Cake mixes</i>	London - -	Canada
Lau Blower Company of Canada, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Heating and air-conditioning blowers</i>	Kitchener - -	United States
Leiner, P., and Sons Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Ossein gelatine</i>	Cobourg - -	Great Britain
³ Magic Chef of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Ranges and space heaters</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Maxim, Mary, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Designs and patterns for sweaters</i>	Paris - - -	Canada
⁴ Meadows, W. R., of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Insulation and caulking compounds</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Metal Screen Development and Research, Ltd. - - - <i>Metal screens and filters</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	Canada
Methode Manufacturing Canada, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Plastic sockets and connectors</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Mills Steel Products Ltd. - - - - - <i>Engineers' keys, pins and fastenings</i>	Hamilton - -	Great Britain
Mil-Man Ltd. - - - - - <i>Furnace equipment</i>	Fort Erie - -	United States

³ In association with Taymouth Industries Ltd.

⁴ In association with Purves Protecto Products.



FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Milne Steel Fabricating Co. - - - - - <i>Steel tanks</i>	Hamilton - -	Canada
Misco Steel Fabricating (Canada) Ltd. - - - <i>Heat-resisting and stainless steel fabricating</i>	Welland - -	United States
Morse Chain of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Transmission chains for automobiles</i>	Simcoe - - -	United States
National Steel Drum Ltd. - - - - - <i>Steel drums</i>	Petrolia - -	Canada
Norfolk Equipment Manufacturing, Ltd. - - - <i>Metal awnings and furnace humidifiers</i>	Delhi - - -	Canada
Ottawa Valley Engineering Ltd. - - - - - <i>Machine parts</i>	Arnprior - -	Canada
Penland Paper Converting Co. (Canada) Ltd. - - <i>Paper cannisters</i>	Arnprior - -	United States
Permaglass Incorporated - - - - - <i>Tempered glass products</i>	Ajax - - -	United States
Pfeiffer, Wilhelm, (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Plastic paint</i>	Kitchener - -	West Germany
Pioneer Parachute Company of Canada, Ltd. - - <i>Parachutes</i>	Smiths Falls - -	United States
Plastene (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Injection moulded plastics</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Plastoid of Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Putties and caulking compounds</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Preston Industries Ltd. - - - - - <i>Canvas treating and dyeing</i>	Preston - - -	Canada
Products Tank Car Shops, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Boilers and railway tank cars</i>	Oakville - -	United States
Regina Macaroni Manufacturing Co. Ltd. - - - <i>Macaroni products</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	Italy
Robertshaw-Fulton Controls (Canada) Ltd. - - <i>Recording and control devices</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
⁵ Roto-Cast Ltd. - - - - - <i>Bronze bars and bushings</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	West Germany
⁶ Silvercel of Canada, Ltd. - - - - - <i>Storage batteries</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Standco Canada Ltd. - - - - - <i>Precision metal fasteners</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	United States
Sta-Rite Pumps (Canada) Ltd. - - - - - <i>Pumps and water systems</i>	Ajax - - -	United States
Stella Manufacturing Company Ltd. - - - - - <i>Coloured plastic slide fasteners</i>	Metropolitan Toronto - -	Canada


⁵ In Association with The Canada Metals Co., Ltd.

⁶ In Association with A. C. Wickman (Canada) Ltd. -

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd. <i>Television sets</i>	Dunnville	Canada
Tecalemit (Canada) Ltd. <i>Lubricating equipment and systems</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Timex of Canada, Ltd. <i>Watches and clocks</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Trim Trends (Canada) Ltd. <i>Stainless steel mouldings</i>	Ajax	United States
Tubular Products Ltd. <i>Steel tubing</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Varian Associates of Canada Ltd. <i>Electronic components</i>	Georgetown	United States
Wahl Clipper Corporation of Canada Ltd. <i>Plastic injection and compression moulding</i>	Windsor	United States
Wright, W. Gary, Electronics of Canada Ltd. <i>Quartz crystals for quality controls</i>	Whitby	United States
Yale Rubber Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd. <i>Rubber automotive parts</i>	Kincardine	United States

Companies purchasing major interests in established Ontario industries.

American Metal Products Co. purchased General Spring Products Ltd., Kitchener	United States
Brown, John, & Co. purchased A. C. Wickman (Canada) Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Chubb Safe Company Ltd. purchased Smillie Steel Products Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Collinwood Shale, Brick & Supply Co. purchased Hamilton Pressed Brick Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	United States
Fisons Limited purchased Fine Chemicals of Canada, Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
General Instrument Corporation purchased Watt Electronic Products Ltd., Kitchener	United States
High Duty Alloys (Canada) Limited purchased Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
International Shoe Co. purchased Savage Shoe Company Ltd., Preston	United States
Mardon, Son & Hall Ltd. purchased Lawson and Jones Ltd., London	Great Britain
Multi-Clean Products, Inc. purchased Premier Vacuum Cleaner Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Pyrene Co. Ltd. purchased Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Roberts-Gordon Appliance Corp. purchased Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. of Canada, Grimsby	United States



Rotary Lift Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	United States
purchased Colville Industries Ltd., Chatham										
Stavely Coal & Iron Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great Britain
purchased Modern Tool Works, Limited, Metropolitan Toronto										
Thompson, John, Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great Britain
purchased E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., London										

Expansions of Ontario Industries

The following 325 Ontario manufacturing companies built major additions to their existing plants or built new branch plants in new locations in Ontario.

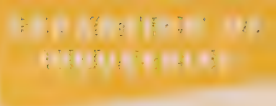
NAME	LOCATION
A.P. Controls Corporation Limited - - - - -	Cooksville
Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited - - - - -	Fort William
Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited - - - - -	Sturgeon Falls
Acme Paper Products Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Acres, H. G., & Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Adams, J. C., Company, Limited - - - - -	Orangeville
Aerocide Dispensers Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Allanson Armature Manufacturing Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Alumatic of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Aluminum Building Products Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Windsor
American Brakeblok Division, Dominion Brake Shoe Co., Limited - - - - -	Lindsay
American Can Company - - - - -	Hamilton
Angelstone Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Animal Trap Co. of America - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Anthes-Imperial Company Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Arkell Foods Limited - - - - -	Grimsby
Armstrong, S. A., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Arner Co., Limited, The - - - - -	Fort Erie
Associated Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Steels Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Baker Platinum of Canada Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Bata Precision Engineering Division - - - - -	Batawa
Beauty Form Lingerie, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Bird-Archer Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Cobourg
Boehmer, A. C., Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Bohne Industries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Brading Breweries Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Brading's Cincinnati Cream Brewery Ltd. - - - - -	Windsor
Brandon Casket Co. - - - - -	Mount Forest
Brantford Washing Machines, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Bright, T. G., & Co., Ltd. - - - - -	Niagara Falls

NAME	LOCATION
Brinton-Peterborough Carpet Co., Limited - - - - -	Peterborough
British Drug Houses (Canada) Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
British Oxygen Canada Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Brown-Fintube (Canada) Ltd. - - - - -	St. Thomas
Brydon Brass Manufacturing Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Burns & Co. (Eastern), Limited - - - - -	Kitchener
Bush, W. J., & Company (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
C.I.L. Paint & Varnish Division - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Cabot Carbon of Canada, Ltd. - - - - -	Sarnia
Campbell, A. F., & Son, Ltd. - - - - -	Arnprior
Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Cement Co., Limited - - - - -	Belleville
Canada Dry Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Packers Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Packers Limited - - - - -	Walkerton
Canada Wire & Cable Co., Limited - - - - -	Leaside
Canadian Admiral Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Port Credit
Canadian Breweries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Carborundum Co., Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Canadian Conveyors Limited - - - - -	Burlington
Canadian Engineering & Tool Co., Limited - - - - -	Oakville
Canadian Fine Colour Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Barrie
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Guelph
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Oakville
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Peterborough
Canadian General Filters Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Industrial Engineering - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Industries Limited - - - - -	Cornwall
Canadian International Paper Co. - - - - -	Hawkesbury
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Kodak Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Meter Co., Limited - - - - -	Milton
Canadian Name Plate Co., Limited - - - - -	Midland
Canadian Office & School Furniture, Limited - - - - -	Preston
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries, Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries, Ltd. - - - - -	Kingston

NAME	LOCATION
Canadian Pressed Brick Co., Limited, The - - - - -	Hamilton
Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., Ltd., The - - - - -	Napanee
Canadian Sirocco Co., Ltd. - - - - -	Windsor
Canadian Steel Improvement, Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Steel Strapping Company, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Tampax Corporation Ltd. - - - - -	Brampton
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Canners Machinery, Limited - - - - -	Simcoe
Cannon Electric Canada Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Carling Breweries Limited, The - - - - -	Waterloo
Carswell Company, Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Century Engineering Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Chateau-Gai Wines, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Christie Bread Ltd. - - - - -	Welland
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited - - - - -	Chatham
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Clevite Limited - - - - -	St. Thomas
Cluthe, Geo., Manufacturing Co., Limited - - - - -	Waterloo
Cobalt Chemicals Ltd. - - - - -	Cobalt
Colonial Homes Limited - - - - -	Hawkesbury
Concrete Pipe Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Conduits National Company, Limited. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Consolidated Glass Industries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Copper Wire Products, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Crosley Division, Avco of Canada Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Davis Lumber Co. Ltd. - - - - -	St. Catharines
De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Petrolia
Dickinson, John, & Co. (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Dolfin Craft Ltd. - - - - -	Georgetown
Dominion Colour Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Die Casting Limited - - - - -	Wallaceburg
Dominion Envelope Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Foundries & Steel, Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Dominion Glass Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Office Supply Co. Limited - - - - -	Windsor

NAME	LOCATION
Dominion Paper Box Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Rubber Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Salt Co., Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Dow Kingsbeer Brewery (1953) Ltd. - - - - -	Kitchener
Dowty Equipment of Canada, Ltd. - - - - -	Ajax
Dryden Paper Co., Limited - - - - -	Dryden
Dunham, C. A., Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Dunlop Canada Limited - - - - -	Whitby
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Kingston
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited - - - - -	Maitland
Eastern Steel Products, Limited - - - - -	Preston
Eastern Power Devices Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Eddy Match Co., Limited - - - - -	Pembroke
Elaine Footwear Co. - - - - -	Stirling
Elco Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Elorado Mining and Refining Limited - - - - -	Port Hope
Electro Coil Company - - - - -	Waterloo
Erie Iron Works - - - - -	St. Thomas
Essco Stamping Products Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Essex Wire Corporation, Limited - - - - -	Windsor
Ex-Cell-O Corporation of Canada, Limited - - - - -	London
F-B Tool and Die Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited - - - - -	Port Colborne
Farley, T. S., Limited - - - - -	Mount Forest
Feather Industries Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Fiberglas Canada, Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Fine Chemicals of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd. - - - - -	Hamilton
Fleck, R. D., and Company, Ltd. - - - - -	Tillsonburg
Fort Frances Brewing Co., Limited - - - - -	Fort Frances
Foster Wheeler, Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Frost Steel & Wire Co. Limited - - - - -	Hamilton
Gair Company Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Genaire Limited - - - - -	Malton
General Coach Works of Canada - - - - -	Hensall
General Milk Products of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Brockville

NAME	LOCATION
General Motors of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Oshawa
General Motors of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Walkerville
General Printers Limited - - - - -	Oshawa
Georgian China, Limited - - - - -	Collingwood
Gerber-Ogilvie Baby Foods, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Globe Furniture Company Limited, The - - - - -	Waterloo
Gluckin, Wm., & Co., Canada, Limited - - - - -	Port McNicoll
Great Northern Chemical Co. - - - - -	Alliston
Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Halliday Company Limited, The - - - - -	Burlington
Hammond Manufacturing Co., Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Hansen's, Chr., of Canada Ltd. - - - - -	Brampton
Hawes, Edward, & Co., Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Hawkins, W. T., Ltd. - - - - -	Tweed
Hercules Powder Company (Canada), Limited - - - - -	Burlington
Hi-Bek Precision Spring Co. - - - - -	Hamilton
Hill, D. H., Limited - - - - -	Waterloo
Holden Lighting Manufacturers, Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Honderich Furniture Co., Limited, The - - - - -	Milverton
Horton Steel Works, Limited - - - - -	Fort Erie
Howard, A. H., Chemical Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Orangeville
Huntington Laboratories Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Husmann Refrigerator Co. Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Ideal Metal Stampings Ltd. - - - - -	Ridgetown
Imperial Oil Limited - - - - -	Sarnia
Imperial Optical Co., Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Imperial Refractories and Equipment, Ltd. - - - - -	Waterloo
Imperial Spring & Mattress Mfg. Company - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Imperial Varnish & Colour Co., Limited, The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Inaerco Limited - - - - -	Perth
Industrial Adhesives Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Interlake Steel Products Ltd. - - - - -	Thorold
International Business Machines Co. Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Chatham
International Silver Co. of Canada, Limited, The - - - - -	Niagara Falls
International Waxes Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Irvin Air Chute Ltd. - - - - -	Fort Erie



NAME	LOCATION
Jones Industries Limited - - - - -	Southampton
Keep Rite Products Limited - - - - -	Brantford
Kelvinator of Canada, Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Kendan Manufacturing Company - - - - -	Windsor
Kennedy, William, and Sons, Ltd. - - - - -	Sault Ste. Marie
Kimball, A., Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Kitchen Installations Ltd. - - - - -	Ajax
Koolvent Awnings Limited - - - - -	Oshawa
Kroehler Mfg. Co., Limited - - - - -	Durham
L. C. S. Metals Corp. Ltd. - - - - -	Brantford
Lang Brothers Specialty Co., Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Leitz, Ernst, (Canada) Ltd. - - - - -	Midland
Leland Electric Canada Limited - - - - -	Guelph
Lightning Fastener Co., Limited - - - - -	St. Catharines
Lionite Abrasives, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls
London & Petrolia Barrel Co., Limited, The - - - - -	London
Long Manufacturing Co., Limited - - - - -	Oakville
Lucas-Rotax Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Manbert Paper Products Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Micro Plastics Ltd. - - - - -	Acton
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd. - - - - -	London
Moeller Mfg. Co. (Canada) Ltd. - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Moffats Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Morris, Herbert, Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd. - - - - -	Niagara Falls
Moyer School Supplies Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
Mundell, John C., & Co. Limited - - - - -	Elora
McBee Co. Ltd., The - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
McCorquodale & Blades (Canada) Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
McInnis, C. H., Co., The - - - - -	Windsor
McKinnon Industries, Limited, The - - - - -	St. Catharines
National Iron Corporation Limited - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
National Nut Co. of Canada Ltd. - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
National Table Co. Limited, The - - - - -	Owen Sound
Neo Electroplating Ltd. - - - - -	Hamilton
Nicholson, A. S., & Son, Limited - - - - -	Kingston
Nortex Products Corporation - - - - -	Metropolitan Toronto
North American Cyanamid, Limited - - - - -	Niagara Falls

NAME

LOCATION

Northern Breweries Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fort William
Northern Pigment Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
No-Sag Spring Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenora
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Frances
Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Ottawa Dyeing & Finishing Company, The	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Renfrew
Paasche Airbrush (Canada) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Paquette, E. E., & Sons, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodstock
Parke, Davis & Company, Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Parker Rust Proof Company of Canada Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Peel Block Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brampton
Peppler Brothers Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hanover
Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited, The	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peterborough
Phillips Electric Company (1953) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brockville
Polymer Corporation, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sarnia
Porcelain & Metal Products Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orillia
Powers Regulator Company of Canada, Ltd., The	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Precision Prefabricated Building Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Proctor & Gamble Company of Canada, Limited, The	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton
Provincial Engineering Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Niagara Falls
Quaker Oats Company of Canada, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peterborough
Quikmark Transfers Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paris
RCA Victor Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prescott
RCA Victor Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owen Sound
Ralston Purina Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Ralston Purina Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodstock
Ramset Fasteners Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Ratcliff's (Canada) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Richmond Hill
Regal Stationery Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Omeme
Renfrew Bottling Works Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Renfrew
Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London
Robson Leather Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oshawa
Roe, A. V., Canada Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malton
Roxalin of Canada, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Russell, F. C., Co. of Canada Ltd., The	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME									LOCATION
Textile Manufacturing Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Dyeing & Finishing Works, Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Steel Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Trane Co. of Canada, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Trenton Cotton Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stirling
Trico Products Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Erie
Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Port Credit
Tube Benders and Fabricators Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Streetsville
Turnbull Elevator Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
United Co-operatives of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Guelph
United Co-operatives of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Renfrew
United Co-operatives of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thamesville
Universal Cooler Co. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brantford
Vanadium-Alloys Steel Canada Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London
Vick Chemical Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Thomas
Victory Mills Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Visking Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lindsay
Vollans Industries, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orillia
Walker, Hiram, & Sons, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Walkerville
Walker Metal Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Windsor
Webb, Jervis B., Company of Canada, Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton
Wellington Metal Industries, Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton
White Die Casting Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundas
Wickman, A. C., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Wildroot of Canada, Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Erie
Williams Tool Corp. of Canada, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brantford
Wilson, J. A., Lighting & Display, Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Winston Plastics Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Winter-Seal of Canada Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	London
Wix Accessories Corp., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto
Woolley, Glen S., & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ajax
Wyeth, John, & Brother (Canada), Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Windsor
X-Ray & Radium Industries Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Metropolitan Toronto

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Department of Planning and Development

W. K. WARRENDER, Q.C., Minister

TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

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SERVICES OFFERED BY THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

The Trade and Industry Branch of the Government of Ontario promotes the economic growth of the Province through the development of its trade and industry. The Trade and Industry Branch provides to manufacturers a comprehensive and confidential service without cost. The Branch is organized in four main divisions.

Industrial Division	Trade Division
Municipal Division	Information and Public Relations Division

THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION advises Ontario manufacturers who are planning to expand their industries and assists Canadian manufacturers and those from other countries who intend to establish new industries in Ontario. Information and service is supplied on markets, raw materials, labour, power, transportation, sites, premises and all factors pertaining to manufacturing in Ontario.

THE MUNICIPAL DIVISION compiles municipal industrial statistics on all Ontario communities for the guidance of manufacturers and assists Ontario municipalities with their industrial development.

THE TRADE DIVISION assists manufacturers and importers to establish reliable business connections for the distribution of their goods. The Division also assists Ontario manufacturers to locate sources of raw materials and to establish new domestic and export markets.

THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION prepares and publishes resource information, statistical reports and promotional literature on Ontario's trade and industry and on the work of the Trade and Industry Branch.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH, Chicago, provides a direct service to manufacturers in the mid-western United States who are planning to establish branch plants in Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT, London, England, promotes trade relations and the establishment of overseas industries in Ontario.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES provides scientific and technical information based on laboratory research to industries in Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH works in close co-operation with Federal and Provincial Government Departments, the chartered banks, investment houses, railways, national and provincial organizations and with municipal officials throughout Ontario.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH is a member of the Provincial Governments of Canada, Trade and Industry Council.

**The Trade and Industry Branch appreciates the continued
co-operation and support of the following:**

Department of Industrial Research Services, Ontario Research Foundation

Industrial Commissions of the Municipalities of Ontario

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Business Development Departments, Chartered Banks and Transcontinental Railways

United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service

United States Consulate General

Other Foreign Consulates

Bureau of Statistics and Research, Ontario

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

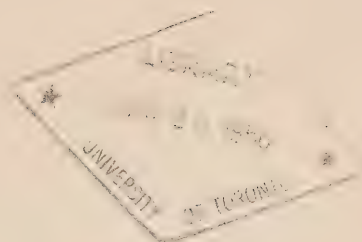
Canadian Exporters' Association

Canadian Importers' Association

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1955

Ontario Industrial Review 1955



TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Government of Ontario

The Ontario Industrial Review is issued annually by the Trade and Industry Branch. It is a report on the development of manufacturing industry in the Province of Ontario and its relation to the industrial economy of the Dominion of Canada. It includes a list of the new manufacturing industries locating in Ontario during the year and a list of the established industries building major expansions or branch plants in new locations throughout the Province.

A. V. CRATE,
Director,
Trade and Industry Branch.

HONOURABLE W. M. NICKLE, Q.C.,
Minister,
Department of Planning and Development.

F. J. LYLE,
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THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

Annual Review 1955

CANADA, 1955

Canadians, at the end of 1955, looked back with pride and satisfaction to a year of great accomplishment. Not only did the Canadian economy regain the ground lost in 1954, it resumed an accelerated rate of expansion.

In 1955 all the major indices which chart the course and the extent of our expansion — gross national product, capital investment, foreign trade, personal income, consumer spending, personal saving, credit employed, population increase — reached the highest peaks in Canadian history.

The strong recovery of the economy from the business slowdown is the most important feature in a review of the year 1955. By the end of the year many of the records established in 1953 were equalled and surpassed as Canada surged ahead to new levels of productivity and prosperity. The gross national product exceeded \$26 billion, fully 10 per cent higher than in 1954 and 7 per cent greater than the record value of all the goods and services produced in Canada in 1953. Exports were valued at \$4,360 million, 12 per cent higher than in 1954. Manufacturing production was 7 per cent above 1954 and 5 per cent over the record year, 1953. Capital expenditures exceeded \$6 billion, 8 per cent higher than in 1954. Key Canadian industries — construction, mining, pulp and paper, transportation equipment and steel — all established new production records in 1955.

The outstanding factor in the recovery of 1955 was record consumer spending. In 1954

Canadians displayed their long-term confidence in the future growth of their country by increasing their expenditures on consumer goods and services by over one-half billion dollars. This record expenditure on consumer goods and services provided the spark which generated the upturn thus reducing the inventories of manufacturers and permitting production at normal levels. In 1955 a new record of consumer spending was established of \$16.6 billion — an increase of \$750 million over 1954.

The expansive monetary policy pursued by the Bank of Canada in the latter months of 1954 and the first 6 months of 1955 was a second factor which had a strong influence on the upturn of business during 1955. This expansive monetary policy had the double effect of encouraging economic expansion and also of being, to some extent, responsible for the return of the Canadian dollar to parity with that of the United States.

Importance of Foreign Trade

In 1955 there was further evidence of the importance of exports to our economy. The increase in Canada's export trade was one of the most significant developments in the year's economic expansion. Strong markets for our leading export commodities amply demonstrated our position as a major supplier of raw materials in an industrial expansion movement of world-wide proportions. In fact it was the first peace-

time year since 1946 that the volume of exports increased significantly. In 1955 the value of our exports increased 12 per cent over that of 1954.

On the other hand, imports also increased in 1955. Canada's trade deficit almost doubled over 1954 and reached the total of \$262 million.

Our foreign trade—imports plus exports—reached a record figure of \$9.1 billion, up more than \$1 billion over 1954. Our position as the fourth trading nation in the world was maintained and strengthened in 1955.

Confidence Produced Record Capital Investment

The above factors generated business confidence and brought about a steady climb in capital outlays which, by the end of the year, had passed all previous records and established a new milestone—over \$6 billion invested in new construction, machinery and equipment.

The construction industry therefore enjoyed the best year in its history. Contract awards exceeded \$3.1 billion, an impressive 35 per cent greater than the \$2.3 billion awarded in the previous record year, 1951. The various sectors of the contract awards reveal the course of the year's development. The business sector increased 10 per cent, residential contracts were up 36 per cent, engineering contracts up 110 per cent, but the most striking increase was the 127 per cent gain in industrial contracts awarded.

The development of our natural resources during the post war period has provided the base for Canadian development. The world is moving into an era of unprecedented industrial expansion and this has strengthened Canada's established position as a source of strategic raw materials. Canadians can look forward to unlimited expansion in this direction.

Many of the great industrial nations of the western world are facing serious problems of resource depletion and, in some cases, the end of domestic reserves is in sight. The Paley Report of 1950 revealed that even the United States, long considered a nation of almost inexhaustible resources, is at present turning to, and must in the future, rely increasingly on Canada and other countries for a great many of the raw materials which are essential to sustain its industrial production.

Minerals—The Basic Raw Materials

In an industrial review, mineral wealth is probably the best example to use in describing Canada's strong position in raw material supply.

In 1955 the value of mineral production exceeded that of 1954, a record year, by 20 per cent and reached a total of \$1,778 million.

In that year petroleum, a comparative newcomer to the list of Canada's leading minerals, was first in value, followed by copper, nickel and gold in that order. Canada's petroleum fields yielded over 128 million barrels of crude oil valued at \$304 million, marking a seventeen-fold increase since the Leduc field in Alberta was discovered nine years ago. All indications are that the present production may be tripled within ten years.

Natural gas discoveries, which are complementary to oil development, also exceeded all expectations during the year 1955 and it is now accepted that natural gas will become one of the major sources of energy for the Canadian industrial machine. Arrangements for the construction of the pipeline which will carry this source of energy to Central Canada can be expected in the next two or three years.

As evidence of the growing production and use of natural gas, the consumption in Western Canada reached a figure of 143 billion cubic feet in 1955. Reserves are now 26,000,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Uranium, the basic raw material of the atomic age, is the source of still another energy supply—nuclear fuel. New and widespread discoveries of the metal have revealed that Canada will become the largest producer in the world of this vital raw material. By 1959 the gross value of Canada's production will exceed \$250,000,000 per year.

A prototype nuclear reactor which will deliver electrical energy in 1958 is being constructed in Ontario at the present time.

The tonnage of iron ore mined in Canada has increased twelve-fold in the past decade. In 1955, 17.4 million tons were produced at a value of \$113 million. By 1960 the production of iron ore will exceed 50 million tons and reach a value of over \$300 million per year.

The Table below illustrates the growth of mineral production in Canada during the past decade.

Value of Mineral Production Canada 1946 to 1955

	1946 (millions of dollars)	1955	% Growth 1946-1955
Metallic minerals	290	1,001	248
Mineral fuels	103	410	298
Structural materials	66	218	229
Non-metallic minerals	44	149	240
Total — All Minerals	503	1,778	253

Eighty per cent of Canada's foreign trade is conducted with the United Kingdom and with the United States. Before the war, a balance in this trade pattern was achieved and maintained. The annual favourable balance in our trade with the United Kingdom was usually offset by the annual deficit in our trade with the United States.

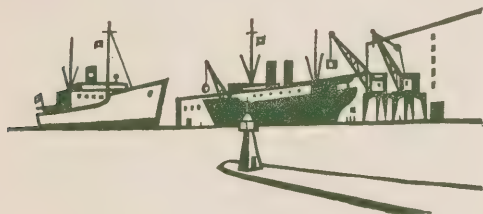
Since the war, however, and particularly in 1955, the increasing size of the deficit in our trade with the United States has indicated that this historical balance may be permanently disrupted. This development has caused some concern in Canada.

The table below reveals the changing course of this trade pattern in the years from 1950 to 1955.

	United Kingdom (millions of dollars)	United States (millions of dollars)
1950	+ 68.3	— 80.0
1951	+214.7	—479.0
1952	+391.3	—627.9
1953	+215.5	—758.2
1954	+265.8	—594.0
*1955	+394.0	—890.0

* estimated

Canada has a large, positive trade balance with the United Kingdom amounting, in 1955, to \$394 million.



To-day Canada's leading exports to the United Kingdom ranked by value are wheat, aluminum, lumber, copper, and nickel. All of these are items of primary production and together, in 1954, they accounted for 55 per cent of Canada's

exports to the United Kingdom. The leading British exports to Canada were non-farm machinery and parts, wool fabrics, electrical apparatus, platinum metals, and passenger automobiles. In terms of total Canadian foreign trade, the United Kingdom ranks in second place, but this trade amounts to less than one-sixth of Canada's total trade with the United States.

Trade with the United States, however, amounts to two-thirds of Canada's total trade. Each country is the other's best customer, but the exchange of goods has always favoured the United States, and last year the Canadian deficit in this trade reached a new peak of approximately \$890 million. Fortunately, a favourable trade balance with most of Canada's other leading trading partners reduced the over-all deficit to about \$260 million.

Since total trade with the United States is now running at about \$5.5 billion annually, there is, of course, great diversity in the products which enter and leave our country.

The general pattern, Canada exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods, is shown in the following tables.

Trade of Canada with the U.S.A. (by degree of manufacture)

	Exports	Imports
Raw	22%	13%
Partially manufactured	34%	3%
Fully manufactured	44%	84%

Canada's Leading Exports to the U.S.A. 1954 (Ranked by Value)

	Millions of Dollars
1. Newsprint paper	559
2. Planks and boards	226
3. Wood pulp	206
4. Nickel	124
5. Aluminum	75
6. Copper	56
7. Fish	56
8. Whisky	53
9. Farm implements, machinery and parts (except tractors)	50
10. Unmanufactured asbestos	48
TOTAL 10 leading exports to U.S.A.	1,453
TOTAL all exports to U.S.A.	2,317

The United States' ten leading exports to Canada on the other hand, with the exception of bituminous coal, are manufactured items of high value.

**Canada's Leading Imports from the U.S.A. 1954
(Ranked by Value)**

Item	Millions of Dollars
1. Non-farm machinery and parts	328
2. Electrical apparatus	183
3. Automobile parts (except engines)	177
4. Aircraft and parts (except engines)	96
5. Rolling mill products	80
6. Tractors and parts	78
7. Bituminous coal	70
8. Internal combustion engines and parts	70
9. Tourist purchases	66
10. Farm implements, machinery and parts (except tractors)	59
TOTAL 10 leading imports from U.S.A.	1,207
TOTAL all imports from U.S.A.	2,961

Another external influence on Canada's economy is foreign investment. Foreign capital has always played a large part in the development of this country and for many years the dominant share was contributed by British interests. In 1926, United Kingdom residents owned 44 per cent of the foreign capital invested in Canada and as late as 1939, owned 36 per cent. Repatriation of holdings during the second world war reduced this figure to 23 per cent in 1946, and by the end of 1953 it had fallen still further to 17 per cent. In the period from 1930 to 1953 the total was reduced by \$760 million.

On the other hand, at the end of 1954 the total value of United States investments in Canada amounted to over \$9.5 billion, about 77 per cent of the foreign capital in the country. It is even more significant that direct investment in branches, subsidiaries and controlled companies accounts for 52 per cent of the foreign investment in Canada.

The following table illustrates both the growth of United States investment in Canada

and the changing pattern of American and British investment. It also demonstrates the great confidence which investors in these two countries have in Canada.

**Book Value of U.S.A. and U.K. Capital Invested
in Canada**

	(selected year ends)			
	U.S.A. (millions of dollars)	U.K.	U.S.A. % of all foreign capital	U.K.
1926	3,196	2,636	53	44
1930	4,660	2,766	61	36
1945	4,990	1,750	70	25
1946	5,157	1,668	72	23
1951	7,259	1,776	77	19
1952	8,002	1,886	77	18
1953	8,840	2,005	77	18

The heaviest concentration of American investment is in the Canadian petroleum, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, automotive and iron ore industries with the result that American citizens own 38 per cent of Canadian manufacturing industry and 53 per cent of Canadian mining, smelting and petroleum exploration and development. It is significant that these two industries — the most striking growth industries in Canada — are substantially foreign-owned. However while the total value of foreign holdings amounts to a substantial \$12 billion, it represents only 15 per cent of the total investment in Canada. Canadians themselves own 85 per cent of the investment in their country.

At the end of 1955 as Canadians looked back over a decade of economic expansion the influences of foreign trade and foreign investment on Canadian economic development were viewed as of growing importance. In the country's progress towards a mature, fully-integrated industrial economy the role which these external influences will play in the future must be given careful consideration.

ONTARIO, 1955

The Province of Ontario will play the leading part in the progress toward Canada's economic maturity.

Ontario is the production giant of Canada, accounting for over 40 per cent of the total net value of Canadian production. In all but one field of production (fisheries) Ontario ranks among the leading three provinces and almost

one-quarter of all the primary production is contributed by Ontario.

However, it is in the field of secondary production—manufacturing and construction—that the Province holds such a dominating position, being responsible for almost 50 per cent of the net value of secondary production in Canada. In view of the fact that over 70 per cent of Canada's production is now attributed to manufacturing and construction, Ontario's dominant position in the Canadian economy is established.

In manufacturing the Province of Ontario is the leading Province of the country. It accounts for almost one-half of the total gross value of manufacturing production, about one-half of the employment and payrolls, and nearly one-half of the capital investment.

The Historical Basis of Ontario's Growth

In this review of 1955 and the decade of outstanding growth which it climaxes, it is appropriate to describe some of the historical factors upon which the Province has based the rise to its present dominant position.

Ontario is the second largest province in Canada with an area of 412,582 square miles, stretching 1,050 miles north from Lake Erie to the shores of Hudson Bay and 1,000 miles west from the Quebec border in Eastern Ontario to the Manitoba boundary. Within this area there are over five and one-quarter million people, one-third of the nation's population. Vast areas are underlain by rocks of the Pre-Cambrian



Shield, covered in the northern areas by thin soils that do not support agriculture except at the barest subsistence level. For this reason, over 91 per cent of the people of Ontario live in the small southern area, about 40,000 square miles in extent, that lies south of the great bulk of the Shield, and next to the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

It is this area, Southern Ontario, that provides the rich base on which manufacturing has been developed. The great timber stands of Southern Ontario were first cleared off. This timber crop was a valuable starting point for our pioneers. From the productive agricultural land, which was thus uncovered, rich wheat crops were harvested many years before the prairies were settled. Market towns developed, some of which were destined to become the major urban centres. The rich agricultural land nourished a growing population which, in turn, supplied these towns with people and the manufacturers with an expanding market. Capital accumulated to broaden the economic base and Southern Ontario soon showed signs of becoming the manufacturing centre of the young country.

To-day it is this part of Ontario, less than one-tenth of the total area of the Province, that contributes the great manufacturing wealth. At the same time agriculture has remained a substantial foundation to the economy of the Province, being highly specialized and diversified, and supplying the large urban populations. It accounts for one-fourth of the agricultural production of Canada.

Lumbering and agriculture alone would not have been sufficient to maintain the industrial development of Ontario. At that time the Province had no mineral fuels nor was there any known iron ore. However, in spite of this, in 1893 Hamilton attracted a primary iron and steel industry. Ore and coal were imported by water from the United States and the limestone escarpment provided the necessary flux.

Furthermore, lacking mineral fuels for power Ontario was blessed with great reserves of hydro-electric potential, mainly at Niagara Falls and on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, but also on the many other rivers of the Province. By 1955, with the exception of the 1.1 million horsepower, which will be Ontario's share of the St. Lawrence River Power Project, all sources of hydro-electric power had been harnessed. Future power for the industrial cities of Southern Ontario will have to be produced in thermal stations using either coal or nuclear fuels.

By the early twentieth century the Pre-Cambrian Shield was yielding its mineral wealth — resources which now make Ontario the foremost province in mineral production in Canada. Copper was discovered in 1883, followed by nickel and platinum. Gold mining became the glamorous industry of Northern Ontario in the early 1900's and also one of the most lucrative for the Province. Silver ore was discovered at Cobalt in 1904 and production of this precious metal reached a peak in 1911. Production of silver has now dwindled though some is still produced in Ontario.

Two iron ore bodies are worked in Northern Ontario, one in the Michipicoten area north of Sault Ste. Marie, and the other at Steep Rock Lake 135 miles west of Port Arthur. Most of the Ontario ore is exported although there has been an important primary steel mill at Sault Ste. Marie since 1901.

These are some of the resources that have made, and are still making, Ontario one of Canada's leading sources of metals. All Canada's supplies of nickel (in fact 90 per cent of that of the free world), all the platinum group of metals, half of the copper as well as gold, silver, iron, calcium, magnesium, cobalt and finally, uranium, come from Ontario. Mineral production in Ontario amounted to \$578 million in 1955, 32.5 per cent of the Canadian total.

Northern Ontario now possesses the great forest resources of the Province, Southern Ontario having long since been cut over. The total forest area amounts to about 155,000 square miles and accessible stands are estimated to contain over 53 billion cubic feet of softwood and 29 billion cubic feet of hardwood. From these forests come the raw materials for an important sector of the primary manufacturing industries in Ontario — pulp, paper and saw mills.

All of these resources would be of little value were it not for the people of Ontario who have made use of them. Population is both the cause and the effect — the market and the labour force — that have developed this Province. The five and one-quarter million people living within its borders constitute the largest provincial population and therefore, in numerical terms alone, the largest provincial market.

In the past decade Ontario's population has

grown 27 per cent. It is a significant fact that of all the immigrants coming to Canada over half of them have settled in Ontario. Southern Ontario is also Canada's most concentrated market and because of its next-door location, Ontario manufacturers enjoy easy access to Quebec — the country's second largest provincial market.

The Ontario market is the richest in Canada. The personal income of Ontario's citizens has more than doubled in the past 10 years amounting to \$7.9 billion in 1955. Reflecting the wealth of this market it is significant that Ontario, with 33 per cent of the national population, enjoyed 40 per cent of the total personal income of Canada.



The increase in population is, of course, reflected in an increase in the labour force. In December of 1955 this labour force had grown to 2,043,000. Since 1946 the labour force has increased by some 300,000, or 17 per cent. Maintaining a high level of employment has been a challenge for Ontario business and industry.

Backed by its resources of farm, mine, forest and river, stimulated by the demands of the two World Wars and spurred on by the demands of the nation's largest and richest provincial market, Ontario's manufacturing industries grew and diversified until in 1955, the gross value of manufactured goods produced in Ontario surpassed \$9 billion for the first time in history.

The following table highlights the growth of manufacturing over the past 10 years.

Growth of Manufacturing in Ontario 1946-1955

	1946	1955*	% Increase
Establishments	11.4	13.3	16.7
(thousands)			
Employees (thousands) ..	498	607	21.9
Salaries and Wages	845	2,044	141.9
(millions of dollars)			

Gross Value of Production 3,755 (millions of dollars)	9,081	141.8
Value added by Manufacture 1,659 (millions of dollars)	4,225	154.7
Profits of Profit Companies 358 (millions of dollars)	778†	117.4
Capital Investment 173 (millions of dollars)	366	111.6

* estimates only

† 1953 data latest available

Judged by the significant yardsticks of manufacturing — production, investment and expansion — the year 1955 surpassed 1954. During the business recession of 1954 the gross value of manufacturing production dropped 4 per cent below the record year 1953. The slow-down, much of which was attributable to high inventories, had a marked effect on manufacturing and consequently on the Ontario economy. However, the high rate of consumer spending soon liquidated the inventories, and production at normal levels was resumed.

Capital investment in new manufacturing plant and equipment also underwent a severe curtailment during 1954 and dropped 20 per cent from the record half billion dollar expenditure of 1953, but during 1955, renewed business confidence was expressed in a revival of the expansion programmes. Expansive forces gained strength and by the end of 1955 capital expenditures by manufacturing industry exceeded those of 1954 by some 5 per cent.

The increased number of new manufacturing industries established in Ontario during 1955 illustrated this fact.

In each of the five years prior to and including 1953, the number of new industries established in Ontario steadily increased, reaching a record 136 in that year. The sharp drop in 1954 was followed by a substantial increase in 1955, when the Trade and Industry Branch recorded 115 new industries. (See page 10.)

Number of New Industries in Ontario 1951-55 by Country of Origin

Origin	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Canada	46	37	45	20	45
United States	32	52	55	57	57
United Kingdom	9	28	29	6	7
West Germany	3	3	3	4	4
Others	2	6	4	4	2
	92	126	136	91	115

A large number of these new industries were of Canadian origin. Some are branch plants of Canadian companies establishing a manufacturing operation in Ontario for the first time, but the majority are new firms started by Ontario interests and Ontario capital. During 1954 the number of new industries of Canadian origin showed a marked decrease. However, the business upswing of 1955 is also confirmed by the striking increase in the number of new firms of Canadian origin in 1955 — more than double the number in 1954.

The number of new industries from the United Kingdom showed little change in comparison with the previous year.

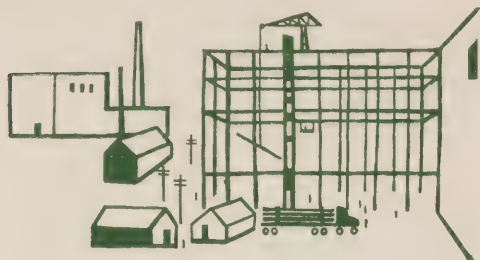
British holding companies and industrial companies displayed a new interest in Canada as a field for investment. Rather than establish a new manufacturing operation — essentially a long-term process — they have been seeking opportunities to acquire substantial interests in established Canadian companies, thus gaining the advantage of existing facilities, personnel and markets. The Trade and Industry Branch has reported 26 of these purchases by British interests over the past 3 years.

West Germany has concentrated on regaining export markets and has made great progress in that direction. As there is no apparent lack of confidence in Canada's future nor lack of dollars to invest in this country, it seems certain that the flow of German capital and new German industry to Canada will increase in the coming years.

The largest number of new manufacturing industries in Ontario over the past 5 years have come from the United States. Following a sharp increase in 1952 the number has remained almost constant since that time. The 57 new industries of American origin established in 1955 maintained this high level. It is notable that the business recession did not significantly discourage American participation in Ontario's manufacturing industry. The number of new United States companies which established branches here during the past 5 years indicates continuing confidence in the long-term prospects for the growth of the Canadian economy.

Among Ontario's smaller cities and towns there is keen competition for new industry

to employ rapidly growing labour forces and to keep young men and women from moving to the larger centres. It is encouraging to note that, in 1955, 50 of the new industries went to cities and towns under 35,000 population.



The 115 new industries include only those which, for the first time, leased or purchased a site or factory for a manufacturing operation in Ontario. Therefore, in recognition of the fact that a new plant is important to a community, even though the firm already manufactures elsewhere in Ontario, this Review lists separately 43 branch plants of Ontario companies commencing operations in a new community. These are in addition to the list of some 350 major expansions undertaken by existing Ontario industries during 1955. As an indication of growth in manufacturing these expansions are most important since they represent between 80 and 90 per cent of the capital investment in new manufacturing plant and equipment.

The 550 new industries that have been established in Ontario over the past 5 years, with products ranging from power shovels to toys, have made an important contribution to the diversity of manufacturing in Ontario and to the variety of "made in Canada" goods available to Canadians and exported to other countries.

New Industries in Industrial Classifications

Products	1953	1954	1955
Primary Iron and Steel	1	1	1
Stampings, Castings and Forgings	7	5	4
Automotive and Aeronautical	10	7	6
Machinery	4	6	2
Mechanical Equipment	6	9	6
Tools and Instruments	19	10	11
Aluminum Products	3	0	4

Chemicals and Allied

Products	20	9	13
Miscellaneous Metal Products	21	11	19
Electrical and Electronic	16	12	10
Textiles and Products	3	5	8
Wood and Paper Products	7	3	13
Food Products	5	5	3
Other Miscellaneous	14	8	15
Totals	136	91	115

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURING EXPANSION

A major opportunity for industrial expansion in Ontario to-day lies in the replacement of imported manufactured goods with "Made in Canada" equivalents. The overwhelming proportion of these manufactured imports come from the United States, although imports from the United Kingdom and West Germany present, to a lesser extent, a similar challenge.

The annual value of United States imports has been increasing year after year. In 1955, the value of manufactured goods entering Canada from the United States was \$3 billion. A conservative estimate of Ontario's portion of this total would be \$2 billion. Some of the reasons for this steady climb merit consideration and action.

The large United States corporations which have developed to meet the ever-increasing demands of a population of 170 million people, use mass production methods and equipment to the fullest extent, undertake annual modernization programmes, invest millions in industrial research, and maintain annual advertising budgets of many millions of dollars. These, added to the application of the unprecedented technological advances of the post-war period to mass production, have enabled these United States manufacturers to profit greatly in the market-places of Canada and other countries.

Because of the wide circulation in Canada of American advertising programmes through radio, television, newspapers and periodicals, American products are more extensively advertised in Canada than are many Canadian products. Also the American manufacturer has the inestimable advantage of convenient access to Canadian markets.

Canada has profited in many ways from the establishment of Canadian branches by these large American corporations. They bring advanced techniques to Canada, they employ Canadian labour, and they use Canadian raw materials. On the other hand, they import large quantities of parts and components from their parent plants and their many American suppliers, which they then assemble in Canada. In some cases, they even import finished products from their parent firms, and these products are then resold on the Canadian market. As a result, these Canadian branch plants of large American companies are probably the major importers of manufactured products from the United States to-day.

Canada has few firms whose resources compare with these American corporations and

their Canadian subsidiaries. Small and medium size Canadian manufacturing companies are often at a disadvantage in competition with these American companies. However, some enterprising manufacturing firms in Ontario have taken advantage of the opportunities inherent in this situation. They have made arrangements to manufacture in Ontario, under licence or partnership agreements, the products which United States firms formerly exported to Canada.

Nevertheless, the list of manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States increases steadily, both in value and in volume. Replacement of these manufactured imports by Canadian equivalents offers one of the most promising fields for manufacturing expansion in Canada to-day.

NEW ONTARIO INDUSTRIES

The records of the Trade and Industry Branch show that in 1955 the following 115 companies bought an industrial site or rented, built or purchased industrial premises with the announced intention of establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario:

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
A. A. Engineering, Ltd. <i>Electronic devices for aircraft</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	{ United States Canada
Acrow (Canada) Ltd. <i>Steel formwork, scaffolding and handling equipment</i>	Orangeville	Great Britain
Akron Brass Mfg. Co. Ltd. <i>Irrigation systems and fire hose couplings</i>	Aylmer	United States
Allen Electric & Equipment Co. Ltd. <i>Automobile testing equipment</i>	Windsor	United States
Amplifone (Canada) Ltd. <i>Horizontal output transformers</i>	Belleville	United States
Auto Flow Corporation of Canada <i>Filters and humidifiers</i>	Windsor	United States
Basin Foundry Ltd. <i>Grinding balls for mine mills</i>	Chelmsford	Canada
Bathurst Tool & Machine Limited <i>Tools and dies for aircraft and automotive industries</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Bestpipe Ltd. <i>Concerete pipe</i>	Kitchener	Canada
Borden Metal Products Co. Ltd. <i>Gratings and safety steps</i>	Beeton	United States
Botany Mills (Canada) Limited <i>Woollens and worsteds</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Bowers Printing Ink Co. <i>Printing inks</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Brantford-Holan Limited <i>Truck equipment</i>	Brantford	{ United States Canada
Bristol-Myers Company of Canada, Ltd. <i>Pharmaceutical preparations</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Brockville Block Limited <i>Concrete blocks</i>	Brockville	Canada
Bucyrus-Erie Co. Ltd. <i>Excavators and power shovels</i>	Guelph	United States
Butler Manufacturing Co. Ltd. <i>Metal buildings and tanks</i>	Burlington	United States
Cambridge Knitwear Mills Limited <i>Sweaters</i>	Stratford	Canada
Canada Brick, Ltd. <i>Bricks</i>	Streetsville	United States
Canadian Clark, Ltd. <i>Tractor shovels and construction equipment</i>	St. Thomas	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Canadian Flint & Spar Co. Limited <i>Nepheline</i>	Havelock	Canada
Canadian Folding Cartons Limited <i>Folding paper boxes</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Canadian Pittsburgh Piping, Ltd. <i>High pressure and temperature piping</i>	Hamilton	United States
Canadian Pneumatic Co. Limited <i>Pneumatic tools</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Canadian Synthetic Fibres, Ltd. <i>Re-processed fibres</i>	Galt	Canada
Caposite Insulation Ltd. <i>High temperature pipe covering</i>	Sarnia	Canada
Chatham Dunbrick Company, Ltd. <i>Dunbrick</i>	Chatham	Canada
CIMCO Canadian Instrument & Machine Co. Ltd. <i>Drafting instruments</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Clavir Bedding Co. Ltd. <i>Furniture</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Continental Motors of Canada, Ltd. <i>Power plants and motors</i>	St. Thomas	United States
Crawford Fittings (Canada) Ltd. <i>Stainless steel tube fittings</i>	Niagara Falls	United States
Dalic Metachemical Limited <i>Electroplating equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Delft Gelatine Canada Limited <i>Edible and technical gelatine</i>	Trenton	Holland
Dewey and Almy Chemical Company of Canada Limited ... <i>Plastic bags for vacuum seal food packaging</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dominion Pet Supply, Limited <i>Pet foods</i>	St. Thomas	United States
Duro-Test Electric Ltd. <i>Incandescent, fluorescent and mercury vapour lamps</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Elec Manufacturing Co., Ltd. <i>Electrolytic condensers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Electronics Corporation of America (Canada) Limited <i>Photo-electric and electronic controls</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Ethyl Corporation of Canada, Ltd. <i>Tetra-ethyl lead</i>	Sarnia	United States
Etobicoke Iron Works Limited <i>Ornamental iron</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Esco Limited <i>Abrasion, heat and corrosion resistant castings</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Fisher Governor Co. (Canada) Limited <i>Automatic pressure valves and regulators</i>	Woodstock	United States
Frontier Brass and Aluminum Castings, Ltd. <i>Non-ferrous castings of brass, aluminum and monel</i>	Port Colborne	Canada

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Frost, L. H., & Co., Limited <i>Magnets, transformers and solenoids</i>	Oakville	United States
G.M.T. Toys Ltd. <i>Metal toys</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Gill Composite Containers Limited <i>Metal and hardboard containers</i>	Dundas	Great Britain
Glen Dress Co. Ltd. <i>Dresses, blouses and skirts</i>	Alexandria	Canada
Graham, J. G., & Company, Ltd. <i>Photograph folders</i>	Niagara Falls	United States
Hall & Pickles, Canada, Ltd. <i>Metal tags and labels</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Hoskins Alloys of Canada, Ltd. <i>Special purpose alloys</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Hyde Spring & Wire Company, Ltd. <i>Heavy duty coil springs</i>	Brantford	United States
Insulation Industries (Canada) Limited <i>Sound-insulating materials</i>	Fort William	Canada
J.F.D. Canada Ltd. <i>Television antennas</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Jackson, George H., Limited <i>Stampings, castings and forgings</i>	Grimsby	Canada
Jacuzzi Bros., Ltd. <i>Pumps and water systems</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Johnson Temperature Regulating Company of Canada, Ltd. <i>Temperature and air-conditioning controls</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Josef-Augstein Co., Limited <i>Women's and children's apparel</i>	Alexandria	United States
Kaman Aircraft of Canada, Ltd. <i>Helicopters</i>	St. Catharines	United States
Kennatrack Corporation (Canada) Limited <i>Sliding door hardware</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Knechtel Bros., Ltd. <i>Wood products</i>	Brantford	Canada
Laurentian Woodworking Co., Ltd. <i>Furniture, skis and wood specialties</i>	Hawkesbury	West Germany
Lift Lock Hardware Industries Limited <i>Locks, door closers and builders' hardware</i>	Peterborough	United States
Lindsay-Wilson, Ltd. <i>Sheet metal panels</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	{ United States Canada
Macintyre Marine and Manufacturing, Ltd. <i>Cardboard and wood packing cases</i>	Smith's Falls	Canada
Magcoa Ltd. <i>Materials handling equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Mannesman Tube Co. Ltd. <i>Seamless steel tubing</i>	Sault Ste. Marie	West Germany

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Marsland Precision Equipment Ltd. <i>Precision electro-mechanical equipment</i>	Waterloo	Canada
Mercury Aluminum Limited	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
<i>Aluminum doors and windows</i>		
Moldex Limited	Barrie ✓	Canada
<i>Moulded plastic products</i>		
Muirhead Instruments, Ltd.	Stratford	Great Britain
<i>Precision electrical instruments</i>		
Myers, F. E., and Brother Company (Canada) Ltd.	Kitchener	United States
<i>Submersible pumps</i>		
New Era Food Products Co. Ltd.	Windsor	Canada
<i>Potato chips</i>		
Panellit of Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
<i>Instrument and control panels</i>		
Permal (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
<i>Wood laminates for electrical insulation</i>		
Pfizer (Canada) Limited	Arnprior	United States
<i>Pharmaceuticals and anti-biotics</i>		
Plyboard Company of Canada	Milton	Canada
<i>Plyboard</i>		
Porter-Cable Power Tools (Canada) Ltd.	London	United States
<i>Stationary wood-working tools</i>		
Quality Hermetics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
<i>Glass-to-metal hermetic seals</i>		
Rayette Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
<i>Beauty supplies</i>		
Redift Wood Specialities, Ltd.	Ajax	Canada
<i>Complete door-frames with hardware</i>		
Rennie, John, Limited	Guelph	Canada
<i>Men's dress and sport shirts</i>		
Republic Body & Bus Co., Ltd.	Brantford	Canada
<i>School buses</i>		
Republic Flow Meters, Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
<i>Meters, indicators and regulators</i>		
Rixson, Oscar C., Company (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
<i>Concealed hydraulic door closers</i>		
Robinson, Collo Canada, Ltd.	Woodbridge	Canada
<i>Polyurethane foam material</i>		
Rotaform Co. Ltd.	Gananoque	Canada
<i>Charts for recording instruments</i>		
Roti Wood & Metal Products Co., Ltd.	Fergus	Canada
<i>Hot-pressed plywood panels</i>		
St. Denis Heating & Pattern Works	Windsor	Canada
<i>Wood patterns for automotive industry</i>		
St. Lawrence Cement Co.	Clarkson	Canada
<i>Portland cement</i>		

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Schenectady Varnish Canada Limited <i>Varnishes</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Scully Signal Limited <i>Tank fill signals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Searle, G. D., and Co. Ltd. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i>	Brampton	United States
Season-Aire Company Limited <i>Aluminum windows and sashes</i>	Burlington	Canada
Simplicity Materials Handling Limited <i>Materials handling equipment</i>	Guelph	United States
Skippy Footwear Limited <i>Women's and children's rubber footwear</i>	Elmira	{ United States Canada }
Special Purpose Equipment, Limited <i>Tools, dies and precision machined parts</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Standard Coil Products (Canada) Limited <i>Television tuners and various purpose coils</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Stathmos of Canada Limited <i>Commercial and industrial scales</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Sweden
Steber-Woodhouse Limited <i>Lighting fixtures</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Steel Grit of Canada, Ltd. <i>Metallic abrasives</i>	Galt	Canada
Steltner Development & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. <i>Merchant marine and naval deck equipment</i>	St. Catharines	Canada
Strategic Materials Co. <i>Ferro-manganese</i>	Niagara Falls	United States
Surpass Petrochemicals Limited <i>Petroleum sulfonates</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Tel-A-Tape Enterprises of Canada Limited <i>Moving advertisement projectors</i>	Kirkland Lake	Canada
Textral Fibres Limited <i>Nylon yarns</i>	Elmira	Canada
Valerie-Wares Limited <i>Infants' wear</i>	Brantford	United States
Vampco Aluminum Products Limited <i>Aluminum doors and windows</i>	Strathroy	United States
Vaunclair Purveyors Ltd. <i>Packaged frozen meats</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Veneer Products Limited <i>Box veneers</i>	Fergus	Canada
Warren Alloy (Canada) Ltd. <i>Castings</i>	Chatham	United States
Weatherguard Awning Products Ltd. <i>Aluminum awnings</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Wesson Cutting Tools, Limited <i>Carbide cutting tools</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

FIRM NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Winchester Electronics Company, Limited <i>Television tubes</i>	Windsor	Canada
Wright Line (Canada) Ltd. <i>Punched card accessories for business machines</i>	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Wrigley Steel Co. of Canada Ltd. <i>Metal-forming parts and stampings</i>	Windsor	Canada

The following is a list of 43 Ontario manufacturing firms which built branch plants in new locations in the Province:

NAME	LOCATION	NEW LOCATION
Agricultural Chemicals, Limited	Port Hope	London
American Nepheline Limited	Lakefield	Nephton
Bathurst Power and Paper Company Limited	Toronto	Whitby
British Oxygen Canada Limited	Toronto	St. Catharines
Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Limited	Chatham	Toronto
Canada Cement Co., Limited	Belleville	Beechville
Canadian Hoffman Machinery Co. Limited	Toronto	Fergus
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Toronto	North Bay
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited	Hamilton	Grimsby
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited	Hamilton	Stratford
Canadian Wood Products Ltd.	Grimsby	Victoria Harbour
Chesebrough-Ponds (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto	Markham
Compo Shoe Machinery Corp. of Canada, Ltd.	Toronto	Sundridge
Daymond Company Limited	Chatham	Toronto
Deloro Smelting & Refining Co. Limited	Deloro	Belleville
Du Pont Company of Canada, Limited	Kingston	Ajax
Du Pont Company of Canada, Limited	Kingston	North Bay
Flintkote Company of Canada Limited	Toronto	Paris
Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Canada, Limited	Toronto	Toronto Twp.
Glendale Mobile Homes, Ltd.	London	Strathroy
Goodrich, B. F., Chemical Co. Limited	Kitchener	Thorold Twp.
Greening, B., Wire Co., Limited	Hamilton	Orangeville
Jeffery Luggage Ltd.	Ottawa	Arnprior
Lawrence Building Specialities Ltd.	Toronto	Brampton
Linde Air Products Company	Toronto	London

NAME	LOCATION	NEW LOCATION
Lloyd, C., & Son, Limited	Wingham	Kingston
Modern Planned Kitchens Ltd.	Neustadt	Warton
McCaul Hosiery Mills Limited	Toronto	Meaford
Nichols Chemical Co., Limited	Toronto	Thorold Twp.
Noranda Mines Ltd.	Toronto	Cutler
Ontario Machine & Tool Works	Whitby	Ajax
Ontario Plant Foods Ltd.	Delhi	Chatham
Parke, Davis & Company, Ltd.	Walkerville	Brockville
Peerless Textile Products Co. Limited	Toronto	Hanover
Penberthy Injector Limited	Windsor	St. Catharines
R.C.A. Victor Co., Limited	Montreal	Renfrew
Read's Fertilizers Ltd.	Elmira	Exeter
Smallwood, S. G., Limited	Kitchener	Acton
Thorold Concrete Block Company	Thorold	Stoney Creek
Titania Electric Corp. of Canada, Ltd.	Trenton	Gananoque
Toronto Elevators, Limited	Toronto	Wallaceburg
Van Wilson Equipment Co. Ltd.	Hamilton	Aldershot
Wooster Rubber Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Port Credit	Cooksville

Companies purchasing major interests in established Ontario industries:

A. G. für Fein- und Grobkeramik (München)	West Germany
purchased Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Co. Ltd., Kingston	
A.P.V. Company	Great Britain
purchased Walker-Wallace, Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	
Aeroquip Corporation	United States
purchased Prencos Progress & Engineering Corporation Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	
Aluminum Castings Company	Great Britain
purchased Renfrew Aircraft & Engineering Company Limited, Renfrew	
Birmingham Asbestos Ltd.	Great Britain
purchased Ajax-Precision Manufacturing Co. Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	
Bruning, Charles, Co., Inc.	United States
purchased Frank J. Raw Co., Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	
General Controls Co.	United States
purchased Perfex Controls Limited, Guelph	
General Electric Co. Ltd.	Great Britain
purchased Amalgamated Electric Corp., Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	

Harris and Sheldon Ltd.	Great Britain
purchased Kent-McClain Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	
Hartz Mountain Products Inc.	United States
purchased VioBin (Canada) Ltd., St. Thomas	
Huntingdon Woollen Mills Limited	Quebec
purchased Horn Bros. Woollen Ltd., Lindsay	
Peglers Limited	Great Britain
purchased Galt Brass Company Limited, Galt.	
Ray Industries, Inc.	United States
purchased Charcoal Supply Co. Ltd., South River	
Shoe Corporation of America	United States
purchased Hewetson Shoes Limited, Brampton	
Signode Steel Strapping Co.	United States
purchased Canadian Staples, Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited	Quebec
purchased Lion Grinding Wheels, Limited, Brockville	
Stavely Coal & Iron Co. Ltd.	Great Britain
purchased A. R. Williams Machinery Co. Ltd., Metropolitan Toronto	
Stinnes, Hugo, Industrie und Handel G.m.b.H.	West Germany
purchased Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, Galt	
Trav-Ler Radio Corp.	United States
purchased The Hallicrafters Canada Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	
Wolverine Tube Division, Calumet & Hecla, Inc.	United States
purchased Canada Vulcanizer & Equipment Co. Ltd., London	

EXPANSIONS OF ONTARIO INDUSTRIES

The following 350 Ontario manufacturing companies built major additions to their existing plants:

NAME	LOCATION
Abbott Laboratories, Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited	Fort William
Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Acadian Platers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Acme Chemical Products, Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Addressograph-Multigraph of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Aero Marine Industries	Oakville
Aeroquip (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Alchem Limited	Burlington
Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Allanson Armature Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Alliance Paper Mills Limited	Merriton
Alsco Products of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Alsco Sales (Ontario) Ltd.	Hamilton
Aluminum Goods Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
American Can Company	Hamilton
American Decalcomania Company of Canada Limited	Walkerville
American-Marsh Pumps (Canada) Ltd.	Stratford
Anaconda American Brass, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Anderson and Marsh Limited	Brantford
Anthes-Imperial Company, Limited	St. Catharines
Antiference (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Ashman, T. D., Plastics Limited	Dundas
Atlantic Service Co., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Radio Corporation Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Audio-Transformer Company Limited	Waterloo
Bach-Simpson Limited	London
Dr. Ballard's Animal Food Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Barlin-Scott Manufacturing Co. Limited	Hamilton
Bell City Foundry (Brantford) Limited	Brantford
Benco Television Associates Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Berry Hill Sales Inc.	St. Thomas
Blair Metal Products Limited	Woodstock
Boorman's Beverages Ltd.	Peterborough
Border Tool & Die Ltd.	Windsor
Borg Fabrics Limited	Elmira
Brampton Paint Co.	Brampton
Brantford Oven & Rack Co., Limited	Brantford
Brockville Co-operative Association	Brockville
Broome, J. Ward, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brown's Beverages, Limited	Gravenhurst
Brunner, Mond Canada Sales, Limited	Amherstburg
Burns & Co. Limited	Fort William
C. & M. Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Cabot Carbon of Canada Limited	Sarnia
Caldwell Linen Mills, Limited	Iroquois
California Fruit Co.	Metropolitan Toronto
Calvert Distillers Limited	Amherstburg
Calvert, W. E., Limited	Brampton
Canada Bread Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Cabinets and Furniture Limited	Waterloo
Canada Dry Limited	Kitchener
Canada Iron Foundries Limited, National Iron Division	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Packers Limited	Chatham
Canada Packers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Sand Papers, Limited	Plattsville
Canadian Aniline & Extract Co., Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Cannery Limited	Grimsby
Canadian Controllers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Conveyors Limited	Burlington
Canadian Electric Box and Stampings Limited	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Canadian Film Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Cobourg
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	Oakville
Canadian Industries Limited	Cornwall
Canadian Industries Limited	Millhaven
Canadian Kodak Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Mechanical Handling Systems Ltd.	Windsor
Canadian Oil Companies, Limited	Sarnia
Canadian Pad & Paper Co., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries, Metal Fabrication Division	London
Canadian Porcelain Co., Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Public Booth Co., Limited	Arnprior
Canadian Radio Manufacturing Corporation Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Rock Salt Company Limited	Ojibway
Capital Metal Industries Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Chatco Steel Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited	Windsor
C.I.L. Ltd., Fabrikoid Division	Metropolitan Toronto
Clare, A. R., & Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Collins Radio Co. of Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Collis Leather Company Limited	Aurora
Columbian Carbon (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Colville Industries Ltd.	Chatham
Computing Devices of Canada Ltd.	Ottawa
Conroy Manufacturing Company, Limited	St. Catharines
Corbin Lock Company of Canada, Limited	Belleville
Coro (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cory Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Coultis, George, & Son	Thedford
Courtaulds (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
Crawley Films Limited	Ottawa
Cromac Chemicals Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Crouse-Hinds Co. of Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Curtis Products Ltd.	Cobourg
Cutler Brands, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Delhi Metal Products Ltd.	Delhi
De Long Hook & Eye Co. Limited	St. Mary's
Design Craft Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing (Canada) Limited	Petrolia
Dominion Aluminum Fabricating Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Brakeshoe Co. Limited	Lindsay
Dominion Bridge Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Foundries & Steel, Ltd.	Hamilton
Dominion Rubber Co., Limited	Kitchener
Dominion Sash Limited	Streetsville
Donaldson Company (Canada) Limited	Chatham
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited	Sarnia
Dowty Equipment of Canada Ltd.	Ajax
Dunco Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited	Maitland
Eastern Steel Products, Limited	Preston
Easy Washing Machine Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Egry Continuous Forms, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited	Port Hope
El-Met-Parts Limited	Dundas
Ex-Cell-O Corporation of Canada, Limited	London
Exolon Company	Thorold
F-H Welding Machines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Factor, Max, & Co.	Metropolitan Toronto
Fahralloy Canada Limited	Orillia
Fearman, F. W., Company Limited	Hamilton
Federal Wire & Cable Company Limited	Guelph
Federated Metals Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Ferro Enamels (Canada), Limited	Oakville
Fiberglas Canada, Limited	Guelph
Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited	Stratford

EXPANSIONS OF INDUSTRIES

NAME	LOCATION
Foley Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd.	Belleville
Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Limited	Oakville
Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Limited	Windsor
Forest Basket Company, Limited	Forest
Fortune Footwear Ltd.	Hamilton
Frey Instrument Co. Ltd.	Smith's Falls
Fritz-Glitsch, Canada	Uxbridge
Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Ltd.	Kingston
Gair Company Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
General Die & Machine Company, Limited	Welland
General Foods, Limited	Cobourg
General Instruments – F. W. Sickles of Canada, Ltd.	Waterloo
General Mills (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
General Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited	Welland
Gilbey, W. & A., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Goodwin Metal Products Ltd.	Peterborough
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	North Bay
Graham Bell Limited	Streetsville
Grand & Toy, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Great Lakes Paper Co., Limited	Fort William
Grew Boats, Limited	Penetanguishene
Guelph Cask, Veneer and Plywood Co., Limited	Mattawa
Gypsum Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Limited	Caledonia
Hadley-Moulthrop Engineering Co. Ltd.	Chatham
Haig Printing and Office Supplies Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Halliday Company Limited	Burlington
Harding Carpets, Limited	Brantford
Hard Metal Fabricators Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Hartshorn, Stewart, Limited	Renfrew
Hastings & Sons Foundry & Machine Shop	Stratford
Hay & Company, Limited	Woodstock
Heinz, H. J., Company of Canada, Limited	Leamington
Hercules Tool & Die Ltd.	Windsor

NAME	LOCATION
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company of Canada, Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Highway Trailers of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Hill-Clark-Francis Limited	New Liskeard
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada, Limited	Trenton
Holmes Foundry Co. Limited	Sarnia
Hoover Co., Limited	Hamilton
Howards & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	Cornwall
Huron Steel Products Co., Limited	Windsor
Husky Oil & Refining Ltd.	Fort William
Imperial Oil Limited	Sarnia
Imperial Refractories & Equipment Limited	Waterloo
Industrial Wire & Cable Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Ingersoll Machine & Tool Co., Limited	Ingersoll
Innes Equipment Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Limited	Hamilton
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Limited	Chatham
International Parts (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
International Waxes Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Isotope Products Limited	Oakville
Jamar Plywood Ltd.	Kirkland Lake
Johnson Temperature Regulating Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co. Ltd.	Fort William
Kaufman Furniture Limited	Collingwood
Kaumeyer Paper Products Ltd.	Chippawa
Keith-Day Limited	Waterloo
Kelvin-Thompson Company Limited	Ajax
Kemp Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Kendall Company (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Kenwood Mills, Limited	Arnprior
Kingston Dunbrick Company Limited	Morrisburg
Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Limited	Brantford
Kolmar Wilckens Limited	Barrie
Koroflex Plastics Ltd.	Brampton

NAME	LOCATION
Larsen & Shaw Limited	Walkerton
Last Minute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Thorold
Lau Blower Company of Canada Ltd.	Kitchener
Lawson & Jones, Limited	London
Lawson & Jones, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Lawson Lumber Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Leckie, John, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Leitch, Arthur S., Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Levene Die Co., Limited	Kitchener
Lewis-Howe Co.	Windsor
Libby, McNeil & Libby of Canada, Limited	Chatham
Lido Industrial Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Life Savers, Limited	Hamilton
Lily Cups Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Lincoln Foundry Co.	St. Catharines
Linde Air Products Company, Division of Union Carbide	Fort William
Livingston Wood Manufacturing Limited	Tillsonburg
Long, E., Limited	Orillia
Long Manufacturing Co., Limited	Oakville
Lucas-Rotax Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
M. & M. Metal Products	Metropolitan Toronto
Macotta Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Magline of Canada Ltd.	Renfrew
Marker, Gus, Block & Tile Ltd.	Kingston
Master Varnish & Paint Co.	Hamilton
Mathews Conveyor Co., Limited	Port Hope
Maxwell, Limited	St. Mary's
Measurement Engineering Ltd.	Arnprior
Medcalf Shoe Co., Limited	St. Thomas
Medusa Products Co. of Canada, Limited	Paris
Mills Steel Products Ltd.	Hamilton
Milne Steel Fabricating Co.	Hamilton
Miracle Products Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Moloney Aluminum Products of Canada, Ltd.	Aurora
Morval Products Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Motorola Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Murray, Robert A., Limited	Fort Erie
McCordick, F. C., Leathers Limited	St. Catharines
McPhar Manufacturing Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Slag Limited	Hamilton
Nelson, H. C., Chemicals Limited	Windsor
Neptune Meters, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Newell Manufacturing Company Limited	Prescott
Niagara Heating Manufacturers Ltd.	St. Catharines
Niagara Structural Steel Ltd.	St. Catharines
Nickleson Tool & Die Company, Ltd.	Windsor
Nortex Products Corporation Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Norton Company	Chippawa
Novadel-Agene, Limited	Fort Erie
Oki and Willadsen Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Oaks, J. D., & Son Limited	Guelph
Office Specialty Mfg. Company Limited	Holland Landing
Ofrex (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Ontario Paper Co. Limited	Thorold
Ontario Steel Products Co., Limited	Chatham
Orange Crush, Limited	Hamilton
Oregon Saw Chain Limited	Guelph
Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Ottawa Valley Grain Products, Limited	Beachburg
Owen Sound Die & Engineering, Limited	Owen Sound
Packard Electric Company Limited	St. Catharines
Page Machines & Tool Works Limited	St. Catharines
Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited	Welland
Paper Novelty Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Paris Dunbrik Company Ltd.	Paris
Parker Pen Co., Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto

NAME	LOCATION
Paxton Brick & Tile Co.	St. Catharines
Peerless Tool & Mould Co.	Windsor
Perkins, F., (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited	Peterborough
Philips Industries Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Polymer Corporation, Limited	Sarnia
Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Limited	Hamilton
Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Limited	Port Arthur
Powell & Growers Limited	St. Catharines
Price Air Conditioning Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Progressive Welder (Canada) Ltd.	Chatham
Pure Spring Co., Limited	Ottawa
Pyramid Cannery Limited	Leamington
Quinte Machine & Repair Co. Ltd.	Trenton
Radio Valve Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Redmond Motors of Canada Ltd.	St. Thomas
Regent Refineries (Canada) Ltd.	Port Credit
Reliable Tool & Manufacturing Company	Thorold
Renfrew Bottling Works Ltd.	Renfrew
Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co., Limited	London
Robertson, James, Co., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Robinson Clay Product Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Rollit Products Limited	Brockville
Rosco Metal & Roofing Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Rotor Electric Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rowe Bros. & Co. (Canada) Limited	Ajax
Royal Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Galt
Russel, Hugh, & Sons Limited	Windsor
Rust Craft Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
St. Mary's Cement Co., Limited	St. Mary's
Scholl Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Sealed Power Corp. of Canada, Limited	Stratford

NAME	LOCATION
Seeley & Co., (Canada), Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Shaw, Francis, (Canada) Limited	Burlington
Shell-Cast Alloys Limited	Guelph
Shelly Films Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Silverwood Dairies, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Simoniz Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Siris, A. J., Products (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Smith, E. D., & Sons, Limited	Winona
Smith, Howard, Paper Mills Ltd.	Cornwall
Spanner Products, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Standard-Modern Tool Company Limited	Windsor
Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Stanley Steel Co., Limited	Hamilton
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Gananoque
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Steel Master Tool Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Stone, William, & Sons Limited	Ingersoll
Stratford Machine & Tool Co.	Stratford
Syntron (Canada) Ltd.	Stoney Creek
Talbot, A., Limited	London
Taylor Soaps-Perfumes Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Tecalemit (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Texpack Limited	Brantford
Thomson (Canada) Rivet Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Timken Roller Bearing Company	St. Thomas
Timmins Packers Limited	Timmins
Toronto Paint & Wallpaper Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Trelco Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Triangle Conduit and Cable (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
United Co-operatives of Ontario	Stratford
Viceroy Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Vick Chemical Inc.	St. Thomas
Wabi Iron Works, Limited	New Liskeard

NAME	LOCATION
Walker Metal Products Ltd.	Windsor
Walker, Hiram, & Sons, Limited	Windsor
Walker Press Limited	Paris
Wallaceburg Singer Co. Ltd.	Wallaceburg
Welland Electric Steel Foundry, Limited	Welland
Wellington of Canada Sportswear Limited	Prescott
Weston, George, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Western Packing Ltd.	Brampton
Wheatley Manufacturing, Ltd.	Windsor
White Die Casting Co.	Dundas
White Mop Wringer Co. of Canada	Paris
Wilson Concrete Products Limited	Belleville
Windsor Lumber Co., Limited	Windsor
Wotherspoon, J. A., and Son, Ltd.	Oakville
Wright, C. E., Company	Oakville
York Woodcraft, Limited	New Hamburg

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

Department of Planning and Development

W. M. NICKLE, Q.C., Minister

TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

454 University Ave., Toronto 2

A. V. CRATE, Director

Immigration
Section

Industrial
Development
Division

Municipal
Industrial
Development
Division

Economics
Research and
Information
Services
Division

Regional
Development
Division

Trade and Industry Branch,

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D. E. Holland,
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Trade and Industry Department,

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13 Charles II Street,
London, S.W.1.,
England.
R. H. Stapleford,
Industrial Commissioner.
G. W. Rooney
W. T. Thompson

Department of
Industrial Research Services

Ontario Research Foundation,
43 Queen's Park, Toronto
D. F. MacRae,
Director

Services Offered by the Trade and Industry Branch

The Trade and Industry Branch of the Government of Ontario promotes the economic growth of the Province through the development of its trade and industry. The Trade and Industry Branch provides to manufacturers a comprehensive and confidential service without cost. The Branch is organized in five main divisions:

- Business Development Division
- Industrial Development Division
- Municipal Industrial Development Division
- Economics Research and Information Services Division
- Regional Development Division

The Trade and Industry Branch

- . . . advises Ontario manufacturers who are planning to expand their industries and assists Canadian manufacturers and those from other countries who intend to establish new industries in Ontario. Information and service is supplied on markets, raw materials, labour, power, transportation, sites, premises and all factors pertaining to manufacturing in Ontario.
- . . . compiles municipal industrial statistics on all Ontario communities for the guidance of manufacturers and assists Ontario municipalities with their industrial development. Assists and supports regional development programmes throughout Ontario.
- . . . prepares and publishes resource information, statistical reports and promotional literature on Ontario's trade and industry and on the work of the Trade and Industry Branch.

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The Trade and Industry Department, London, England, promotes trade relations and the establishment of overseas industries in Ontario.

The Department of Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation provides scientific and technical information based on laboratory research to industries in Ontario.

* * *

The Trade and Industry Branch works in close co-operation with Federal and Provincial Government Departments, the chartered banks, investment houses, railways, national and provincial organizations and with municipal and regional development officials throughout Ontario.

The Trade and Industry Branch is a member of the Provincial Governments of Canada, Trade and Industry Council.

Regional Economic Development Programme

In 1953 the Ontario Government first introduced, through the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development, its new Regional Economic Development Programme. This Programme is designed to support the development of the Province through economic analysis, planning and direction on a regional basis. For this purpose the Province has been divided into the following nine regions:

Eastern Ontario	Southwestern Ontario
Northwestern Ontario	Upper Grand
Northeastern Ontario	Niagara
Lake Ontario	Georgian Bay
Metropolitan	

The Government proposed the establishment, in each region, of a Regional Development Association to represent a partnership arrangement between the Provincial Government, the municipalities and development-minded organizations within the Region. These Associations co-ordinate and integrate the economic planning and development efforts of the Region and take an active interest in all phases of development including industrial development, community planning, agriculture, mining, tourism, and so on. The Programme encourages the people living within the Regions to solve their particular growth problems and to make long-range plans for the future, taking into account the individual characteristics of their particular Region.

The Regional Development Association represents the interests of the majority of the municipalities within the Region, is incorporated, elects a Board of Directors, establishes permanent offices and employs a General Manager. To support the work of the Association, the Government makes a grant and, to establish a close liaison with its various departments, appoints one Director to the Board.

The Trade and Industry Branch has continued to introduce this Programme throughout the Province. To date, five Regions have been organized and Regional Development Associations are in operation. A sixth Regional Association is now being organized:

- Eastern Ontario Development Association,
260 Cooper Street, OTTAWA 4, Ontario
- Northwestern Ontario Development Association,
News Chronicle Building, PORT ARTHUR, Ontario
- Georgian Bay Development Association,
Ingram Block, Dominion Avenue West, MIDLAND, Ontario
- Lake Ontario Development Association,
255½ George Street, PETERBOROUGH, Ontario
- Northeastern Ontario Development Association,
447 Main Street East, NORTH BAY, Ontario
- Upper Grand Development Organization
(In process of organization)

It is the intention of the Government to continue the introduction of the Regional Economic Development Programme in the remaining 3 Regions of the Province.

**The Trade and Industry Branch appreciates the continued
co-operation and support of the following:**

Department of Industrial Research Services, Ontario Research Foundation

Industrial Commissions of the Municipalities of Ontario

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Ontario Regional Development Associations

Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Business Development Departments, Chartered Banks and Transcontinental Railways

United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service

United States Consulate General

Other Foreign Consulates

Statistics Section, Ontario Department of Economics

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Exporters' Association

Canadian Importers' Association



